User's Guide

UrbanInfo 2.0

UN HABITAT

Acknowledgement

UN-HABITAT has been a pioneer organization in the collection of urban indicators. In 1991, the Agency initiated the Housing Indicators Programme, focusing on monitoring shelter performances. In order to address on a larger range of urban issues, the Housing Indicators Programme evolved into the Urban Indicators Programme (UIP) in 1993. Since then, UIP has produced two main databases in 1996 and 2001 (Global Urban Indicators Databases I and II, presented at the Habitat II and Istanbul +5 conferences), which helped establish regional trends in key urban issues. In 2005, UN-HABITAT produced the Global Urban Indicators Database (III) that, in addition to addressing Habitat Agenda key issues, provides information on the Millennium Development Goals, particularly, Target 11 - *the improvement of the lives of slum dwellers*. Data for the Global Urban Indicators Database (III) was collected from different sources: national censuses; Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS); other national household surveys and other sources.

In response to the demands of data users, UN-HABITAT initiated UrbanInfo in 2004, a user-friendly software prepared on windows platform. UrbanInfo helps in storing, presenting and analysing indicators through a variety of presentation tools, such as tables, graphs and maps. The first version of UrbanInfo contains information on

UrbanInfo 2006, version 1 of the CD-ROM released in June 2006, was the first of the CD released in this series. The product contained the basic software and data on several topics such as housing, demography, communication, energy, economy, education, health, nutrition and gender. The Version 2 of the UrbanInfo being released now has two basic distinctions from the previous version. The new version offers geographic buffering, which allows a village-level focus, and layered maps, which show schools, hospitals and other public institutions – the local development and in the case of emergencies.

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Introduction

UrbanInfo is a database system with the following properties:

- User friendly interface for hassle free navigation.
- Online data access and query.
- Grouping bar in data view to better organize and analyze data.
- Enhanced Table wizard features: Aggregate function, more options for cross tabulation.
- Enhanced Map Wizard features: Options for Dot density and chart theme, label nudging, inset and exporting to raster image.
- Reports feature to store report templates and apply ready-to-use report formats across databases.

Content Overview

This guide contains eight chapters, an appendix and an index. It provides a step-by-step explanation for querying data and generating reports. Key steps have been graphically illustrated to help you better understand UrbanInfo 2.0 and effectively use it in achieving your work objectives.

Chapter 1, **"Getting Started"** outlines the systems requirements and installation procedure.

Chapter 2, **"The Homepage"** introduces the opening page of UrbanInfo 2.0 and tells you about different ways of accessing data.

Chapter 3, **"Searching Data"** explains the steps in querying data using key parameters: Indicator, Time and Area.

Chapter 4, **"Viewing Data"** introduces options to customize the Data view. You can learn to use statistical options and get more information from the Data view.

Chapter 5, **"Presenting Data"** explains the steps in creating professional output using wizards: Table, Graph and Map. Here you can learn to use advanced wizard options.

Chapter 6, **"Gallery"** takes you through the steps in viewing tables, graphs, and maps in the gallery. Learn to create a PowerPoint presentation in the Gallery wizard.

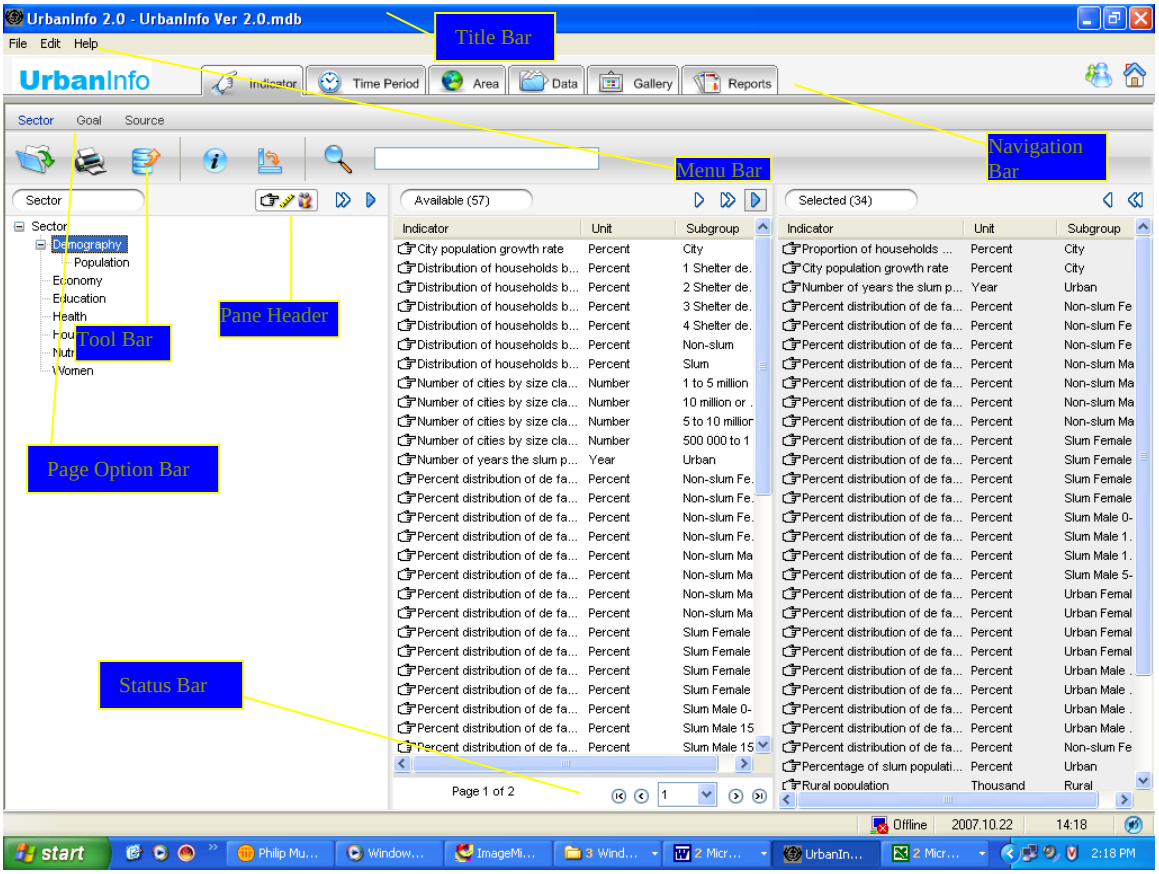
Chapter 7, **"Reports"** outlines the steps in applying report templates to different databases.

Chapter 8, **"Calculate"** takes you through the steps in using the utilities in the Calculate wizard.

"Appendix 1" explains the menu bar options in the home page of UrbanInfo 2.0.

User Interface

The UrbanInfo 2.0 Interface includes different tool bars and buttons to help you intuitively navigate the application. A typical interface includes the following elements:



Title Bar: Displays application name followed by the name of the database in use.
Menu Bar: Displays Menu options: File, Menu, and Help. Each of these options is explained in Appendix 1 (page 111).
Navigation Bar: Displays the page tabs in UrbanInfo 2.0. There are six tabs in the navigation bar: **Indicator**, **Time**, **Area**, **Data**, **Gallery**, and **Reports**. Click on a tab to display the corresponding page. You can move to a desired page at any point of time by clicking on the respective tab. There are two buttons on the Navigation bar.

Opens the **User Preference** window where you can modify display options. It is explained in detail on page .

Home allows you to access the home page from any page.

Page Option Bar: Displays available options for the selected page. In figure 1, page options for the Indicator page—sector, goal, framework, theme, source, institution and convention—are displayed in the page option bar.

Tool Bar: Displays buttons that help you achieve specific tasks. Buttons that are active for the page appear in color while the inactive buttons appear in grayscale.

Open the window to select a different database.

Print the contents of the selected pane to a PDF file.

Export the contents of the selected pane into the following file formats: MS Excel Spreadsheet (xls), Comma Separated Value (csv), Portable Digital File (pdf), Hyper Text Markup Language (html) and eXtensible Markup Language (xml). In the data view, you can also export to a Database (mdb) or to a DevInfo data entry spreadsheet format.

Open the **Information** window and display metadata for the highlighted element.

Toggle Pane **View** between horizontal and vertical view.

Search for the keyword mentioned in the text bar. The elements matching the search criteria are displayed in the available pane.

Open the **Sort** window to choose the sort elements and sort order for sorting records in the data view. It is explained on page 28.

Apply **Filter** criteria to screen records in the data view. It is explained on page 29.

The table below presents a checklist of the tools available for each page:

	Page Tabs			
Icon	Indicator	Time	Area	Data
	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓		✓	✓
	✓		✓	
	✓		✓	
				✓
				✓

Note
The count of items is displayed only for the Available and Selected pane

Pane Header: The Pane header identifies the pane contents and displays the count of items in the pane.

Status Bar: Displays progress of the action being processed. It also displays system time and date.

Shows the status of the speakers.

Displays "**Offline**" when a local database is accessed.

Displays "**Online**" when a database is accessed from a remote server.

Making a Selection

Selection refers to making the item appear in the Selected pane. To select, do one of the following:

- **Double-click** on the item in the Available pane.
- **Click and drag** the item from the Available pane **and Drop** it in the Selected pane.
- To select items highlighted in the Available pane:
    - **Click** in the Available pane header

    or
    - **Choose** the *Select Highlighted* option from the right click menu.
- To select all items listed in the Available pane:
    - **Click** in the Available pane header.

    or
    - **Choose** the *Select All* option from the right click menu.
    -

Deleting a Selection

Deleting refers to removing the item from the Selected pane. To delete, do one of the following:

- **Double-click** on the item in the Selected pane.
- To remove item(s) highlighted in the Selected pane:
    - **Click** in the Selected pane header **or**
    - **Choose** the *Remove Highlighted* option from the right click menu **or**
    - Press *Delete* key
- To remove all items listed in the Selected pane:
    - **Click** in the Selected pane header **or**
    - **Choose** the *Remove All* option from the right click menu.

CHAPTER 1.

Getting Started

The **UrbanInfo 2.0** database system consists of the following elements:

- Indicator
- Time Period
- Geographic Area
- Subgroup, classified into four categories: Sex, Location, Age Group and Others.
- Unit
- Source
- Data value

The system provides access to indicators organized by sectors, goals, themes and other data management schemes.
UrbanInfo 2.0 is integrated with Microsoft Office for easy presentation of data in tables, graphs and maps.

System Requirements

The recommended minimum hardware requirements to install this software application are:

- Pentium IV
- 512 MB of RAM
- 1 GB of free hard disk space.
- Display resolution 1024 x 768
- Microsoft Windows XP
- Microsoft Office XP
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0

Installing UrbanInfo 2.0

To install this software application on your computer, follow the steps given below:

- Insert UrbanInfo 2.0 CD into the CD-ROM drive.
- Wait for **auto-run** to open the **setup** screen.
- Follow the instructions on screen to complete the setup.
- Double-click on the desktop to start the application.

If the set-up program does not load automatically:

- Choose **Start | Run**.
- Type d:\setup where d is the letter of your CD-ROM drive and press *Enter* key.
- Follow the instructions on screen to complete setup.
- Double-click on the desktop to start the application.

CHAPTER 2.

The Home Page

This is the home page of UrbanInfo 2.0. Notice that the home page has a column of buttons next to the animation (Fig. 2.1). Place the mouse pointer on any button to reveal menu options.

Fig. 2.1 The Homepage

Information menu has two options: Product and Organization.
Product: Opens the default internet browser and displays information about DI 5.0.
Organization: Opens the default internet browser and displays information about the UN.

Data menu has four options: Indicator, Time, Area, and Data
Indicator: Opens the Indicator page and lets you view and choose indicators.
Time: Opens the Time page and lets you view and choose time periods.
Area: Opens the Area page and lets you view and choose areas.
Data: Opens the Data page and lets you view data. You can choose to view all the data records in the database or generate a data view based on Indicator, Time and Area selections.

Tip

To view all the data records, click on the Data option in the Data menu.

Gallery menu has two options: Presentations and Images.
Presentations: Opens the presentation folder in gallery and lets you view DI 5.0 presentations—Table, Graph and Map.
Images: Opens the Images folder and lets you view the images appearing in the flash animation.

Help menu has three options: Content, Tour and Support.
Content: Link for the pdf file of the User's manual.
Tour: Run the UrbanInfo tour.
Support: Opens the default mail client with the DevInfo support address in the "To" text bar.

Others: Displays any additional link.

To open a database, select **File | Open**. The Open Database window appears. Notice that there are two tabs: Online and Offline (Fig. 2.2).

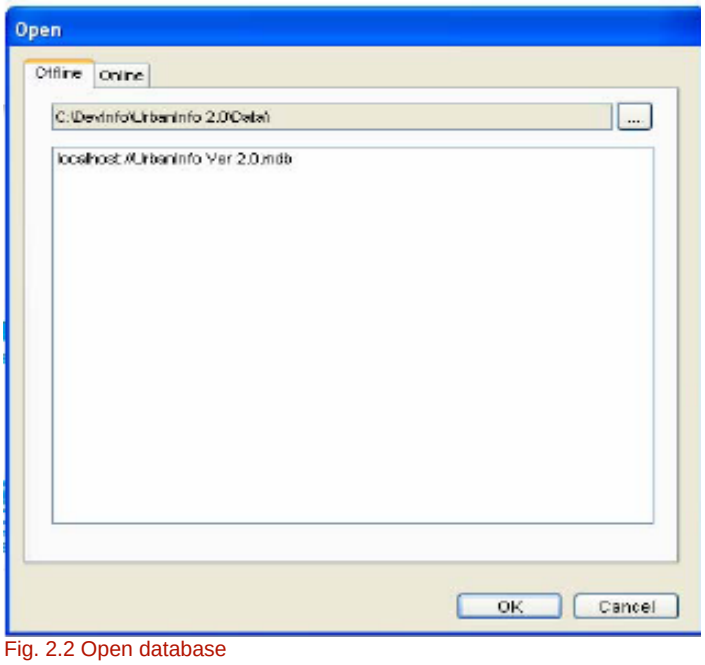


Fig. 2.2 Open database

The **Offline** tab window lists databases available in the default location on your local hard disk. To select, highlight the desired database from the list and click **OK**.

Click ... to browse and select a database from a desired location.

To select an **Online** database:

- Click on the Online tab to view the Online window (Fig. 2.3).
- Click on the down arrow and select any online connections available from the drop-down list. The list of databases available on the specified server is displayed in the window.
- Highlight the desired database and click **OK**.

CHAPTER .3.

Data Parameters

Note

A Data parameter defines a particular characteristic of the data value.

There are three data parameters that define the data value: Indicator, Time and Area.
These parameters help you to query the database and generate a Data view. You can then prepare a Table, Graph or a Map.

You can select the parameters in any sequence. You can choose to modify the parameters at any time.

The process of making and deleting a selection is similar for all the parameters.

Selecting Data Parameters

Note

An Indicator is a pointer or yardstick to access the progress of the intended goal or objective. In DI, indicators are linked with Units, and Subgroups to form I-U-S combinations.

Selecting Indicators

You can select indicators from the indicator page. In the home page, place the mouse pointer on and select **Indicator** from the data menu. Notice that the Indicator page is divided into three panes (Fig. 3.1).

Tip

Select **File | User Preferences | Indicator** to select the default Indicator Classification view or the Indicator page.

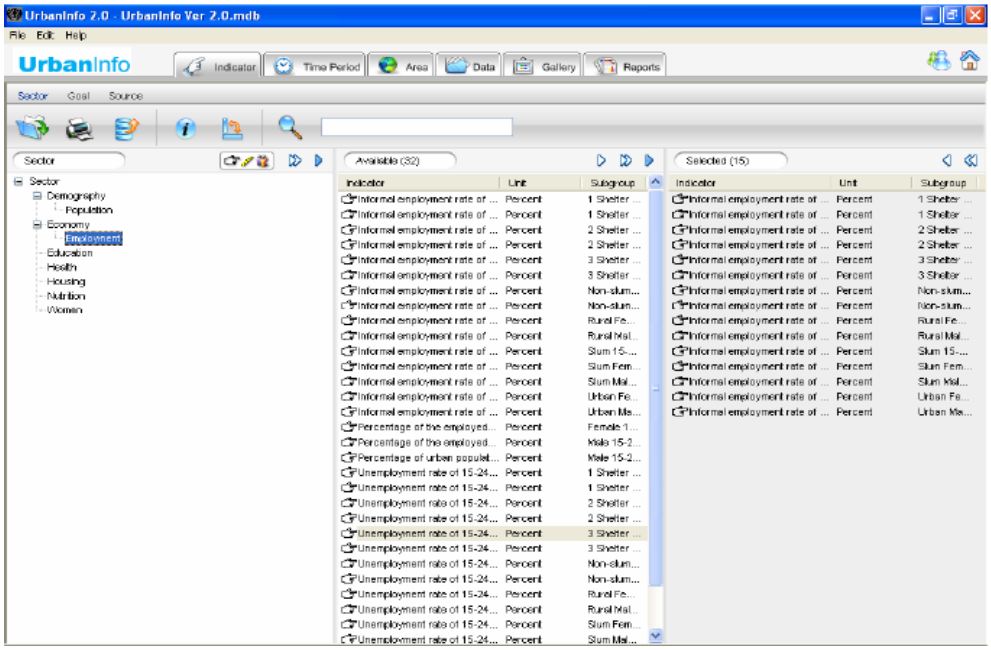


Fig. 3.1 Indicator Page

Note

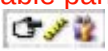
If you highlight a node with multiple sub nodes, then the Available pane displays indicators linked to the highlighted sub node.

The left pane displays the tree view of the Indicator Classification (IC) method. The IC type is displayed in the pane header. The default IC type is Sector.

Click on a Sector or on to the left of the sector to display categories defined under the sector. Highlight a category to display all Indicators linked with the category in the Available pane.

Select one or several indicators to generate a data view. To select, drag the highlighted indicator from the Available pane and drop it in the Selected pane or use other methods explained on pages 11.

The indicator appears in the Selected pane.

By default, the Available pane displays the Indicator-Unit-Subgroup (I-U-S) combinations. Click  to view only indicators. Click on the button to revert to the I-U-S view.

Tip

Use to search and locate indicators.

Click in the sector pane to **Auto Select** all indicators in the sector pane for which data is available.

Click in the Available pane to **Auto Select** all indicators in the Available pane for which data is available.

To remove indicators from the Selected pane, highlight the indicator(s) and click or use other methods explained on page 11.

Note

The Auto Select Option builds on the choices made for any other parameter. For example, if you have already selected time, then auto-select selects indicators for the chosen time period.

Indicator Classifications
Indicators are classified under two types:

In **Sector** indicators are classified on the basis of their functionality. Common sectors are Health, Education, Demography, etc.

In **Goal** indicators are organized on the basis of an agreed purpose or objective. Common Goals are the Millennium Development Goals, The Habitat Agenda Goals, etc.

In **Framework** indicators are organized on the basis of a systematic format or logical structure. Common frameworks are DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework and IFAD's food security framework.

Tip

Click on the column header's in the Selected and Available pane to quickly sort the indicators in ascending or descending order.

In **Theme** indicators are grouped on the basis of a broad perspective. Common themes are Poverty, Gender, etc.

In **Source** indicators are linked to the agency producing data for the particular indicator. Common sources are Government, Non-government agencies, etc.

In **Institution** indicators are linked to Organization. Common Institutions are UN, International NGOs, Government, etc.

In **Convention** indicators are classified on the basis of formal UN multilateral treaties negotiated with a large number of states. Common Conventions are Child Rights Convention, Convention on Bio Diversity and Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties.

Selecting Time Period

Click on the Time Period tab in the navigation bar to access the Time Period page. Here you can select the time period(s) for generating a data view.

Notice that the time period page has two panes: Selected and Available (Fig. 3.2).

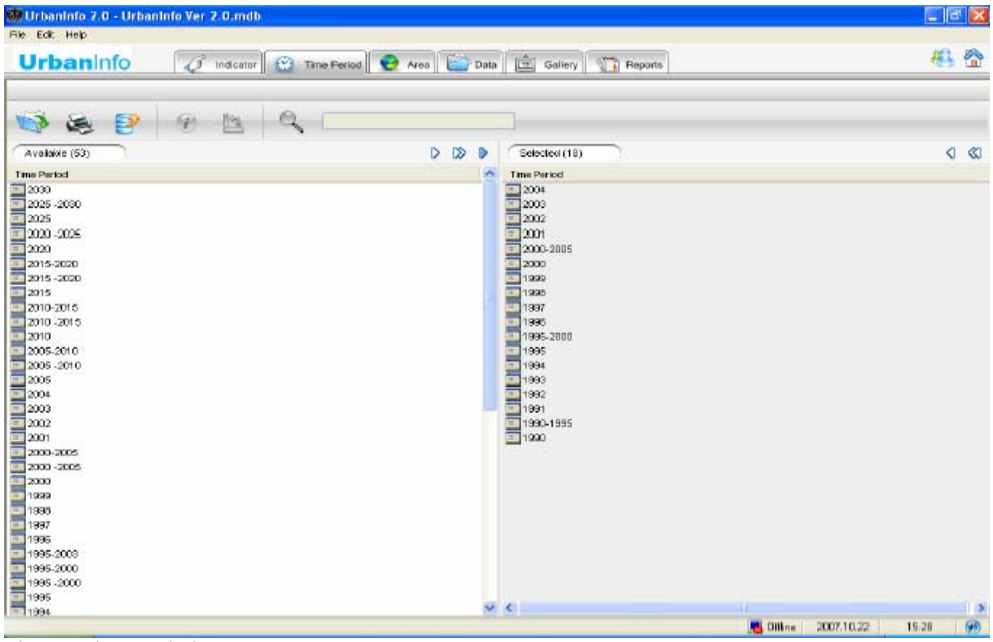


Fig. 3.2 Time Period Page

To select one or several time periods, drag the highlighted time period(s) from the Available pane to the Selected pane or use other methods of selection as explained on page 11.

To remove a time period from the Selected pane, highlight the time period and click or use other methods of deleting a selection as explained on page 11.

Click on the column header of available or selected panes to sort the time periods.

Selecting Areas

Click on the Area tab in the navigation bar to access the Area page and select areas. Here you can select the geographical areas for generating the data view. If you have made a selection for Indicator/Time, the data records for the chosen areas for the selected Indicator(s) and Time period(s) is displayed in the data view.

Notice that the Area page has two page options: Name and Map (Fig. 3.3). You can select areas either by their name or on a map.

Tip

Click on - to select the level of area from the drop-down list. The **Select highlighted** button will now select areas for the specified level.

Selecting Area by Name

The name page is divided into three panes: Area tree, Available pane and Selected pane.

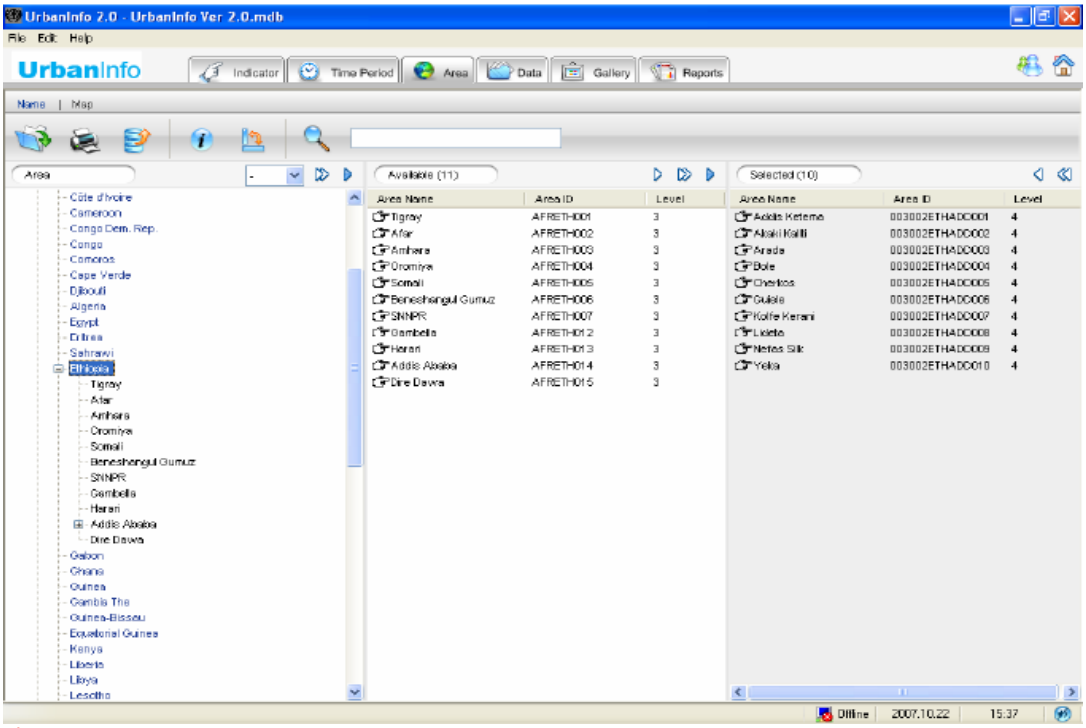


Fig. 3.3 Area Page

Note

Each area has a unique Area ID. The Area ID is used to link the area name with the map files for the area.

The left pane displays the Area tree. Click on the area name or on to the left of the area to reveal the sub levels of a given area. For example, you can expand the Africa node to reveal the countries in Africa.

The areas under the highlighted node are displayed in the available pane. The available pane lists the Area name, Area ID and the level at which the area exists.

Select areas to generate the data view based on the selected areas.

To select, drag an area from the Available pane and drop it in the Selected pane or use other methods of making a selection as explained on page 11.

The area appears in the Selected pane.

Selecting Area by Map

Click on the Map tab in the page option bar to view the map window (Fig. 3.4).

Tip

In Map view, click to horizontally dock the available and selected panes. This lets you view the map better.

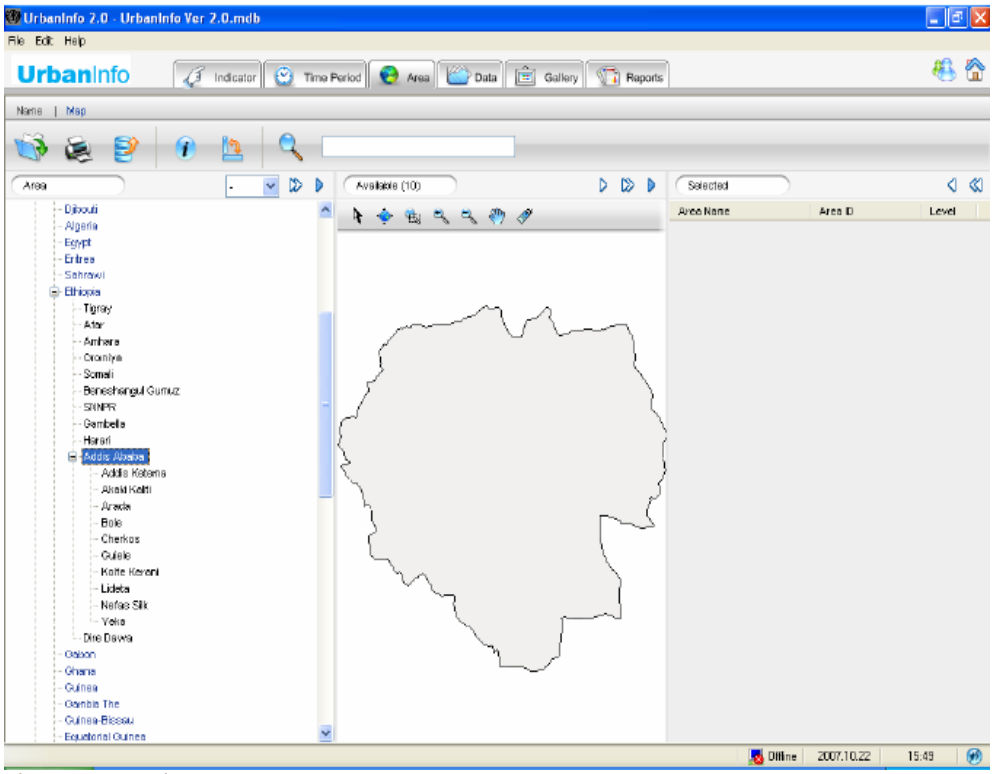


Fig. 3.4 Map Option

In the Map view, the Available pane shows the map for the node selected in the area tree. The map tool bar in the Available pane helps you to achieve following tasks:

Change mouse to pointer mode. Point and click on Area to select area. The selected area is highlighted and appears in the selected pane.

View full extent of the map file.

Magnify the selected area to the pane extent.

Zoom in by a fixed magnitude.

Zoom out by a fixed magnitude.

Pan to a particular location on the map file.

Display Label (Area Name) on the map.

CHAPTER .4.

Viewing Data

The Data page lets you view the data records of the selected database.

You can view all the records in the database or view limited records from the database by specifying the data parameters: Indicator, Time, and Area. The steps involved in selecting data parameters are discussed in Chapter 3 (page 19-24).

The Data page contains nine page options (Fig. 4.1):

View: Displays data records. It includes following data elements: Time Period, Area ID, Area Name, Indicator, Data Value, Unit, Subgroup and Source.

Source: View the sources available and those selected for the data view. Here you can remove or add new data sources.

Unit: View the Units available and those selected for the data view. Here you can remove or add new units.

Subgroup: View the subgroups available and those selected for the data view. Here you can remove or add new subgroups.

Statistics: View basic statistics for the data records: Count, Range, Mean, and Standard Deviation.

Calculate: Perform calculations on the records in the data view: Percent, 100 Minus, Composite Index, Subtotal, Transform Unit and User defined formula. The Calculate options are discussed in detail in Chapter 8 (page 78-110).

Table: Open the Table wizard and create a table presentation.

Graph: Open the Graph wizard and create a graph presentation.

Map: Open the Map wizard and create a map presentation.

Tip

On the home page, select the Data option in the Data menu to view all the data records for the selected database.

Data View

To generate a data view, click on the Data tab in the navigation bar after selecting the data parameters: Indicator, Time and Area.

Notice that there are eight columns in the data window: Time Period, Area ID, Area Name, Indicator, Data Value, Unit, Subgroup and Source (Fig. 4.1).

Tip

Click on any data column header to quickly sort the data in ascending or descending order.

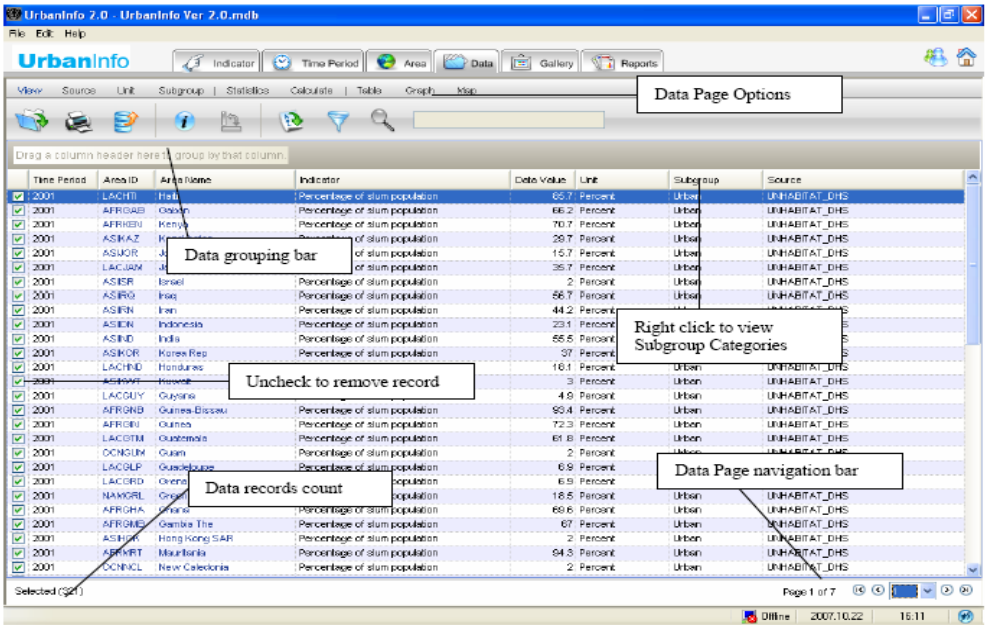


Fig. 4.1 Data View

Tip

The export button lets you export the data from the data view into the following file formats: XLS, CSV, PDF, HTML, XML, Database and DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet format.

You can use the **right click menu** option to expand the subgroup column and view the subgroup categories. Subgroups are classified under four categories: Age, Sex, Location and Others.

Data records count displays the total number of records checked. Notice that the data records have a checkbox to the left of each record. Uncheck the checkbox to remove the record from the data view. The data records that you have removed will not be considered while generating a table, graph or map.

To make the deleted record available, click and select **Reset** in the filter window.

Data Page Navigation Bar

When you have a data view with too many records, the data view gets paginated. The data view navigation bar helps in managing the data view.

“Page 1 of 2 ” displays the current page location.

Click to go to the first page of the data view.

Tip

To prevent pagination, uncheck the **Paging-Liners-per Page** check box in the general tab of user preferences window.

Click to display the previous data page.

Click to display the next data page.

Click to go to the last page of data view.

To move to a specific page, click 2 and select the desired page from the drop-down list.

Data Grouping Bar
The data grouping bar helps you to organize the data view.

To group the data view, drag and drop the column headings into the grouping bar area. You can change the order of grouping by dragging the elements in the grouping bar and arranging them in the desired order.

Drag the grouping element back to the data window to revert to the default data view.

Data Sort

Click to open the Sort window and organize the Data view (Fig. 4.2). The sort option allows you to specify the sort criterion and arrange the elements of the various columns in the data view as per the sort criterion. If you have a data view of several pages, the sort function is applied to the current page view.

Tip
Use to change the order in which the sort function will be applied.

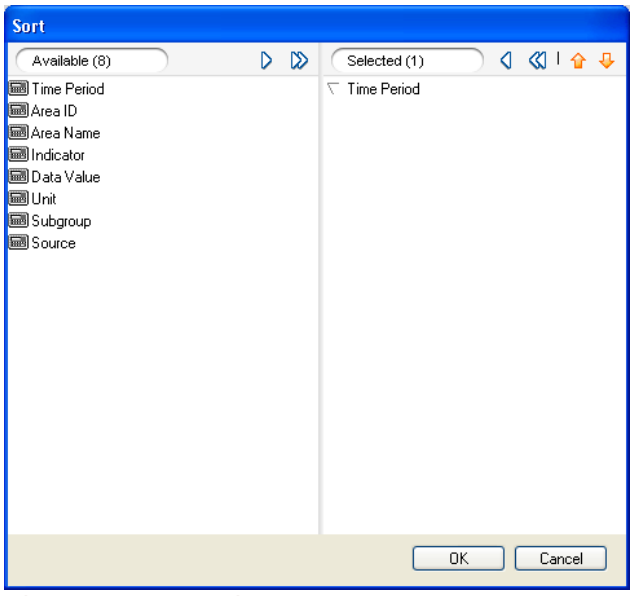


Fig. 4.2 Page Option: Sort

You can specify multiple criteria for sorting. To specify criteria for sorting, double-click on the element in the Available pane. The element appears in the Selected

pane. Click **OK** to apply the sorting criteria and view the sorted records in the data view.

Data Filter

Click to open the Apply Filters window and screen the records appearing in the Data view (Fig. 4.3). As with the sort option, in case of a data view of multiple pages, the filter option is applied to data records in the current page.

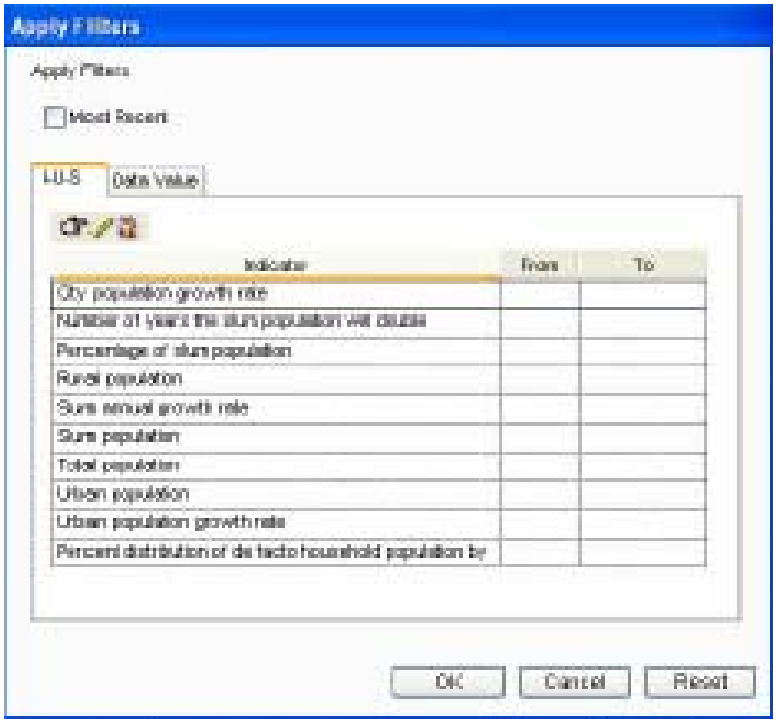


Fig. 4.3 Page Option: Apply Filters

Check the box to the left of **Most Recent** to filter and view the data for the most recent time period for an I-U-S and a given area.

The filter tool has two tabs: I-U-S and Data Value.

Click on the I-U-S tab to set the minimum and maximum range for each I-U-S combination. The records are filtered based on the specified range. The default view displays only indicators. Click to view the I-U-S combination.

The Data Value tab lets you filter records based on the data value (Fig. 4.4).

Tip

If you have specified any filter criteria under both I-U-S and Data Value tabs, only the I-U-S tab filter criteria are applied.

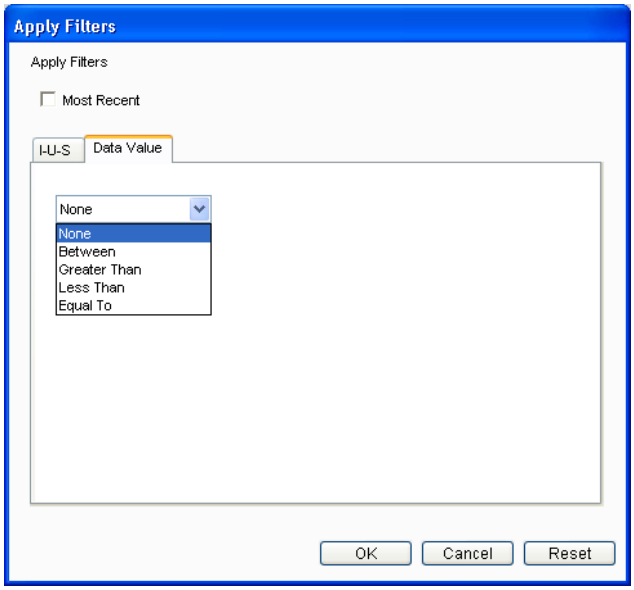


Fig. 4.4 Data Value tab

Click on the text box to choose from the following options in the drop-down list:

- Between (two values)
- Greater than (specified value)
- Less than (specified value)
- Equal to (specified value)

Click **OK** to apply the specified filters.

Click **Cancel** to reject the filters and exit the filter window.

Click **Reset** to revert to the default data view.

Viewing Sources

Click on the Source tab in the page option bar to manage the data sources appearing in the Data view. Notice that the source page is divided into two panes (Fig. 4.5).

Tip
You can select different Sources for different Subgroups or Units of the same Indicator.

Tip
Highlighted sources are classified as recommended sources.

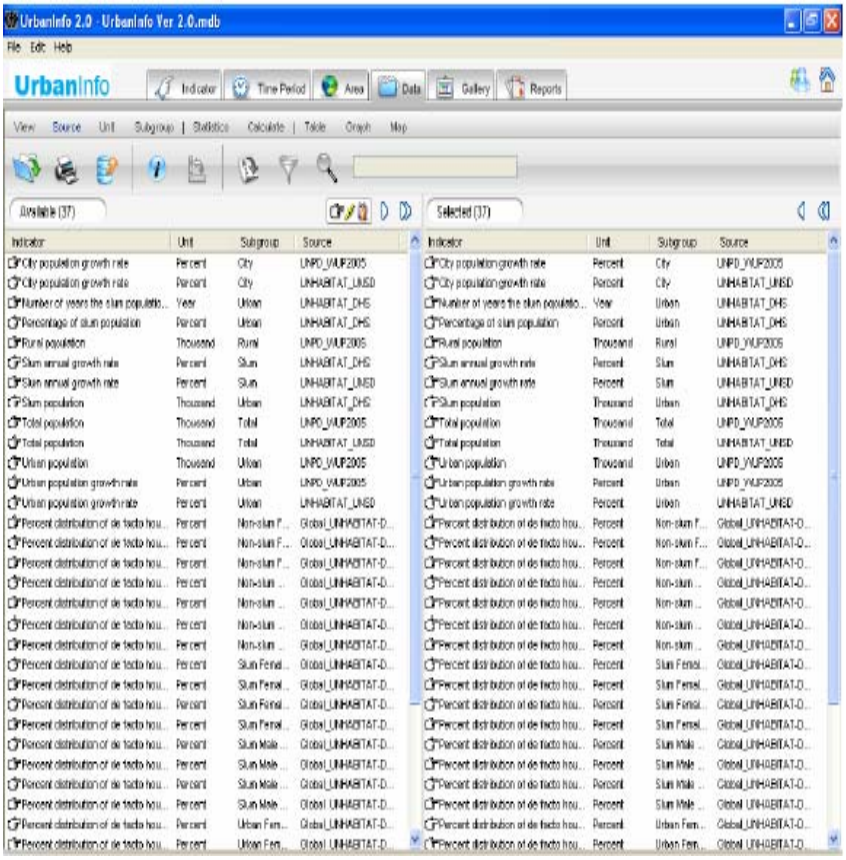


Fig. 4.5 Page option: Source

The Available pane lists the I-U-S combinations and their data source. The Selected pane shows the data sources for the I-U-S appearing in the data view.

To include a source in the data view, double-click on the source in the Available pane. The source appears in the Selected pane.

Click on the **View** tab to view the data for the specified sources.

Tip

Click to toggle between viewing the indicator and unit or only unit.

Viewing Units

Click on the Unit tab to specify the Units to be included in the Data view. Notice that the Unit tab has two panes: the Available and the Selected pane (Fig. 4.6).

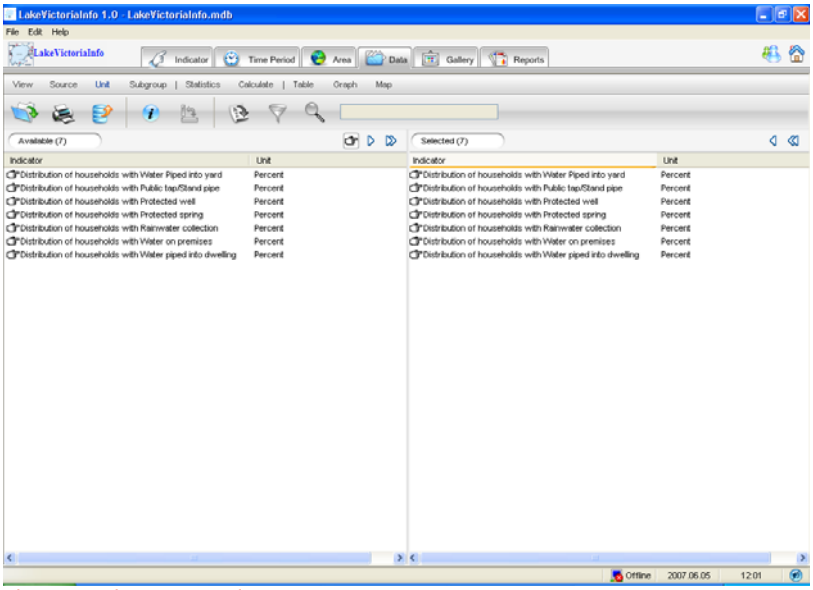


Fig. 4.6 Option Page: Units

To select, double-click a unit in the Available pane. The unit appears in the Selected pane.

Click on the **View** tab to view the data for the specified unit.

Viewing Subgroups

Tip

Click to toggle between viewing the indicator and subgroup or only subgroups.

Click on the Subgroup tab to specify the subgroups for the indicators to be included in the Data view.

Notice that the subgroup window has two panes: Available and Selected pane (Fig. 4.7).

Note

Subgroups refer to the subpopulations grouped into four categories: Sex, Location, Age and Others.

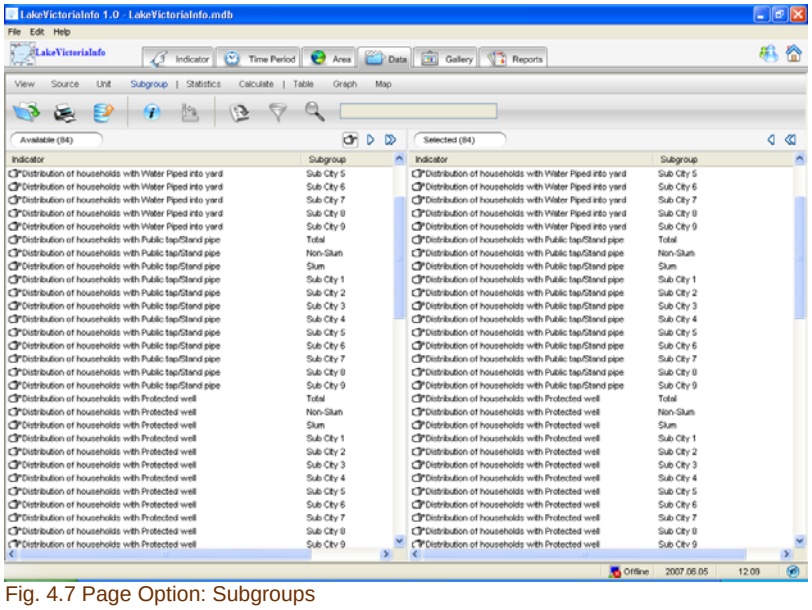


Fig. 4.7 Page Option: Subgroups

To select, double-click a subgroup in the Available pane. The subgroup appears in the Selected pane.

Click on the **View** tab to view data for the specified subgroups.

Tip

Use the data grouping bar to group the columns of the statistics page.

Tip

This statistical overview is useful to create meaningful range breaks in maps.

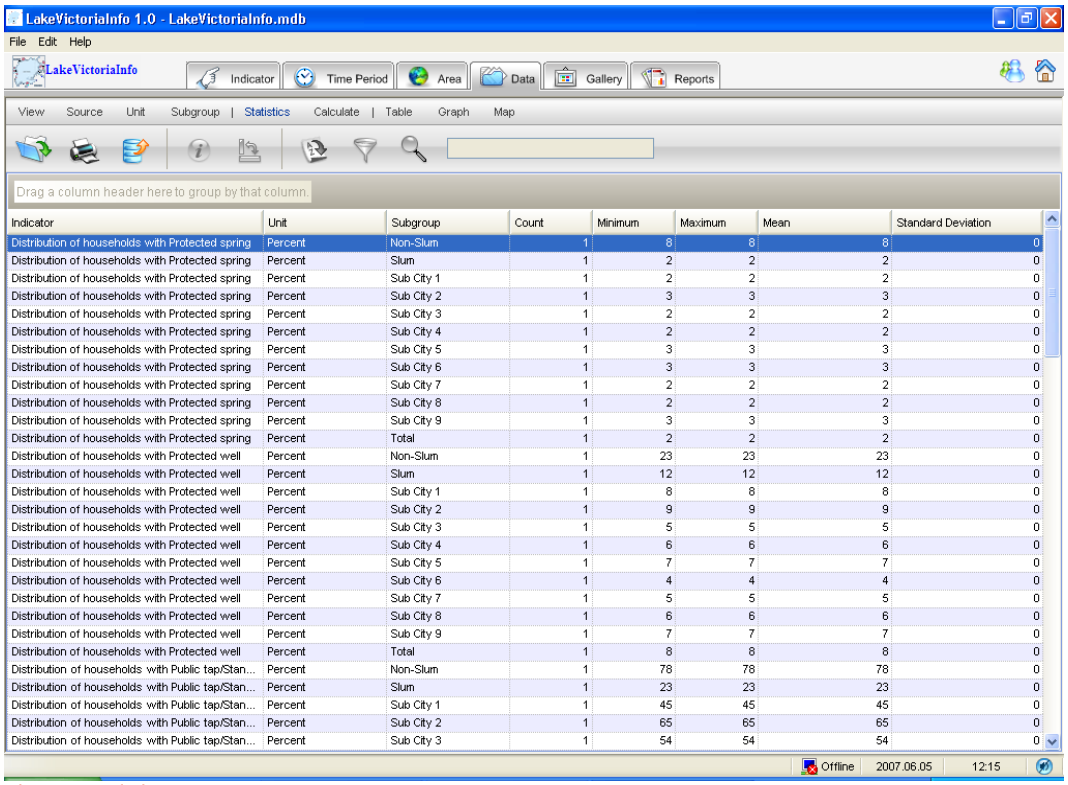
Note

Standard Deviation measures the variation from an average of a group of measurements. For example, if the standard deviation for the sex ratio is very high across the sub national areas for a country, it means that there is high variability in the sex ratio across the regions. For a normal distribution, 68% of all measurements fall within one standard deviation of the average and 95% of all measurements fall within two standard deviations of the average.

Viewing Statistics

Click on the Statistics tab to find out basic statistical values for the I-U-S combinations included in the Data view.

The Statistics tab window displays several useful statistical values (Fig. 4.8).


LakeVictoriaInfo 1.0 - LakeVictoriaInfo.mdb
File Edit Help
LakeVictoriaInfo
Indicator
Time Period
Area
Data
Gallery
Reports
View Source Unit Subgroup | Statistics Calculate | Table Graph Map
Drag a column header here to group by that column.
Indicator | Unit | Subgroup | Count | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Standard Deviation
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Non-Slum | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Slum | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Sub City 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected spring | Percent | Total | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Non-Slum | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Slum | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 2 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 5 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 7 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 8 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Sub City 9 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0
Distribution of households with Protected well | Percent | Total | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stan... | Percent | Non-Slum | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 0
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stan... | Percent | Slum | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 0
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stan... | Percent | Sub City 1 | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 0
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stan... | Percent | Sub City 2 | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 0
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stan... | Percent | Sub City 3 | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 0
Offline
2007.06.05
12:15
Fig. 4.8 Statistics

Count: Displays the number of unique I-U-S combination records.

Minimum: Displays the minimum data value for a given I-U-S combination.

Maximum: Displays the maximum data value for a given I-U-S combination.

Mean: Displays the simple arithmetic mean for the range of data values for a given I-U-S combination.

Standard Deviation: Displays the standard deviation for a given I-U-S combination.

CHAPTER .5.

Presentation Wizards

UrbanInfo 2.0 has inbuilt presentation wizards to help you prepare professional presentations and reports.

The wizards guide you through a series of steps to help you decide the content and style of the output. The output is saved along with the data sheet and data sources.

You can use the wizards to produce outputs in three formats: Table, Graph and Map.

Table: Helps you prepare and save a Table presentation in seven steps.

Graph: Helps you prepare and save a Graph presentation in four steps.

Map: Helps you prepare and save a Map presentation in five steps.

Creating Tables

Before creating a table, make sure the data view contains the data that you want to present as a table.

Click on the Table button in the Data Page Option bar to activate the Table wizard.

The Table wizard involves seven steps. Steps 1 through Step 5 allow you to modify the row and column settings and table formatting. Step 6 gives you a preview of the table. Step 7 lets you specify the table name and save it in the gallery.

When you open the Table wizard, it automatically applies a default setting for the rows, columns and other table formatting elements. It straightaway takes you to Step 6 of the Table wizard (Fig. 5.1).

Tip

Use the filter option to further refine your data view before creating the table.

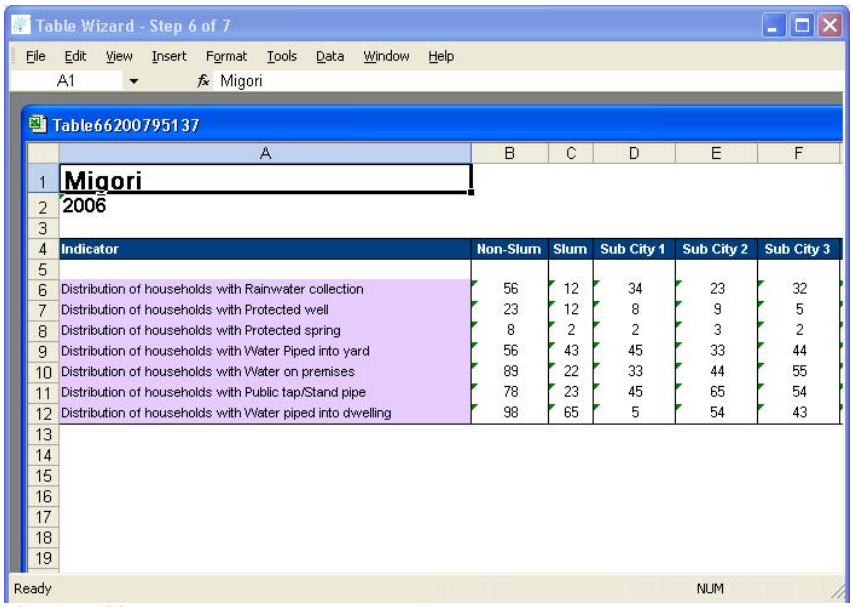


Table Wizard - Step 6 of 7
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
A1
Migori
Table66200795137
Migori
2006
Indicator
Non-Slum
Slum
Sub City 1
Sub City 2
Sub City 3
Distribution of households with Rainwater collection 56 12 34 23 32
Distribution of households with Protected well 23 12 8 9 5
Distribution of households with Protected spring 8 2 2 3 2
Distribution of households with Water Piped into yard 56 43 45 33 44
Distribution of households with Water on premises 89 22 33 44 55
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stand pipe 78 23 45 65 54
Distribution of households with Water piped into dwelling 98 65 5 54 43
Ready
NUM

Fig. 5.1 Table

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 7 and save the table in the Gallery with the default formatting and presentation. If you are not happy with the applied table format, you can go back to Steps 1 through 5 and make the necessary changes.

Click **Back** to go to the previous step. You can also click on the combo box and select the desired step from the drop-down list. Let's start with Step 1.

Tip

You can either use the subgroup or the elements of the subgroups such as age, sex, location, etc. This gives you more options for cross tabulation.

Step 1

In Step 1, you can specify the row and column elements that you want to include in the table. You can also choose to insert aggregates—sum, count, and mean—and categorize the data records.

Notice that the Step 1 window is divided into four panes (Fig. 5.2).

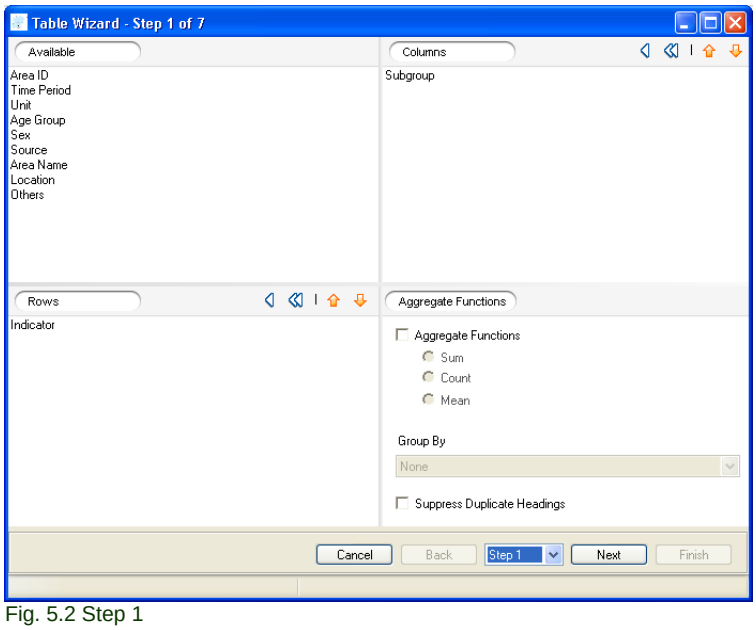


Fig. 5.2 Step 1

Available Pane: Contains the list of elements that you can select for the rows and columns. You can choose from the following elements:

- Indicator
- Time Period
- Unit
- Subgroup
- Area ID
- Area Name
- Age Group
- Sex
- Location
- Others
- Source

Column Pane: Displays the elements selected for the column(s) of the table.

Row Pane: Displays the elements selected for the rows of the table.

To specify the elements for the row or column, drag and drop the elements from the Available pane to the respective panes.

Aggregates Function Pane: Provides options for grouping the data records and generating summary statistics such as sum, count, and mean.

Tip

The Move up and down buttons on the row and column header helps you to change the order of the elements.

Note

The drop-down list for selecting the grouping criteria contains elements selected for table rows.

Check the box to the left of **Aggregate Function** to activate the aggregate menu. You can select from three available aggregate functions: Sum, Count and Mean. Click on the radio button to the left of these options to choose the desired aggregate function.

You can specify the criterion for grouping the data records and applying the aggregate function. Click on the text bar below **Groups** and select the criterion for grouping from the drop-down list.

Check the box to the left of **Suppress Duplicate Headings** to hide any table headings that have been repeated. This option applies only for the column headings. For example, if the table contains two indicators with same units, then the units get combined and are displayed in one cell.

Click **Next** to apply the changes and proceed to Step 2.

Step 2

In Step 2, you can specify the table title, footnotes, and choose to color code the data (Fig. 5.3).

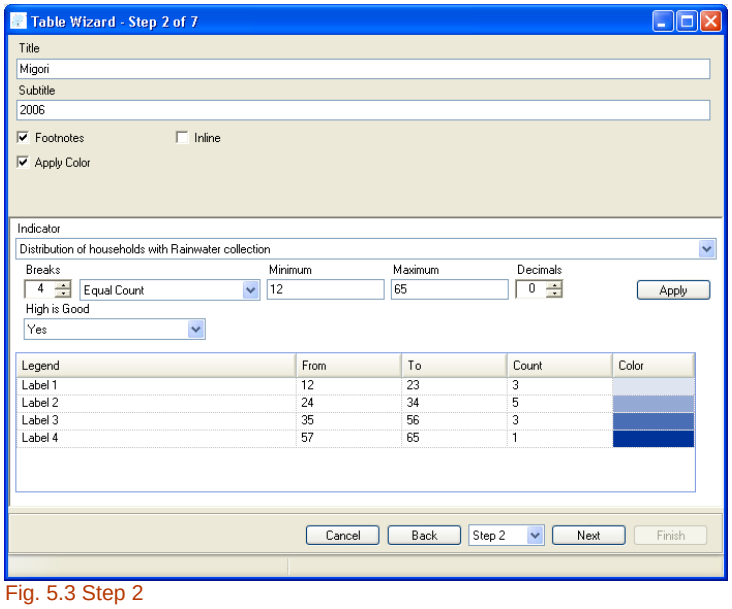


Fig. 5.3 Step 2

Click on the text bar below **Title** to enter the table title.

Click on the text bar below **Subtitle** to enter table subtitle.

Check the box to the left of **Footnote** to display footnotes. The footnotes will appear at the bottom of the table.

Note

The Table wizard allows you to specify the color for a maximum of 10 breaks.

Tip

A data value with an inline footnote will have a red square on the top right corner.

Tip

Choose equal count to distribute the data values for the indicator 'poverty head count ratio' into four quarters to find out which countries fall in the fourth quarter.

Tip

Choose continuous when you want to find out which sub national regions are close to the national average for the given indicator. You can manually change the 'To' value to decide on the appropriate class limits.

Tip

When you want to group the data for the maternal mortality ratio across developed countries and developing countries, use the discontinuous method to accommodate the wide range of values for the indicator across the regions.

Check the box to the left of **Inline** to make the footnotes appear in the cell along with the data value.

Check the box to the left of **Apply Color** to arrange the data into breaks and assign a color for each break. You can group the data and apply color for each indicator in the data view.

Click on the text box below **Indicator** to view and select the indicator for applying breaks and color scheme.

To select the number of breaks, enter the desired number of breaks in the text box below **Breaks**. You can set a maximum of ten and a minimum of two breaks.

Click on the text box next to breaks to select the **method of break**. You can choose from the following types of breaks:

Equal count: Data values are distributed across the specified breaks so that each class interval has approximately same number of areas. You can not change the 'From' and 'To' Columns. Choose the equal count method if you want to divide the areas based on a quantile classification.

Equal size: Data values are distributed across the specified breaks so that difference between the 'From' value (lower class limit) and the 'To' value (upper class limit) is the same for all the class intervals. You can not change the 'From' and 'To' Columns. Choose equal size as the method of break to retain the inherent variation in the data values.

Continuous: You can change the value of 'To' column. On changing the 'To' column in one class interval, the 'From' and 'To' columns for all the intervals are automatically recalculated to ensure continuity. The continuous method is useful when you want to manually set the class limit while retaining the continuity across the class intervals.

Discontinuous: You can change both the "To" and "From" values. On changing either of the values, the interval limits do not get recalculated. The discontinuous method is very useful to group data values that are widely dispersed

The default values are displayed in the text boxes below **Minimum** and **Maximum**. You can set the Minimum and Maximum range value for the data set. The values specified here influence the method of break.

Specify the decimal precision in the text box below **Decimal**. The upper and lower limits of the breaks are sensitive to the decimal range, the data values can fall in one break or the other depending on the decimal places.

The **High is good** option lets you apply the reverse color scheme for indicators that measure the level of the negative factor.

For instance the indicator "Illiteracy rate" has an inverse relationship with literacy. When you are deciding the breaks for such indicators, you can set the high is good option to **No** to apply the color scheme in reverse order.

Click **Apply** to apply the number and method of break specified above. The bottom portion of the window gives a preview of the break ranges, count, and color applied to each range.

You can edit the **Legend labels** by clicking on the text boxes in the legend column.

You can change the color for any data range. Click on the **Color tab** for a range to choose the desired color from the color palette window.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3

In Step 3, you can specify the grouping criteria for the data rows and the sequence of the column arrangement (Fig. 5.4).

Tip
Specify the level of classification arrangement in the text box above the classification select pane.

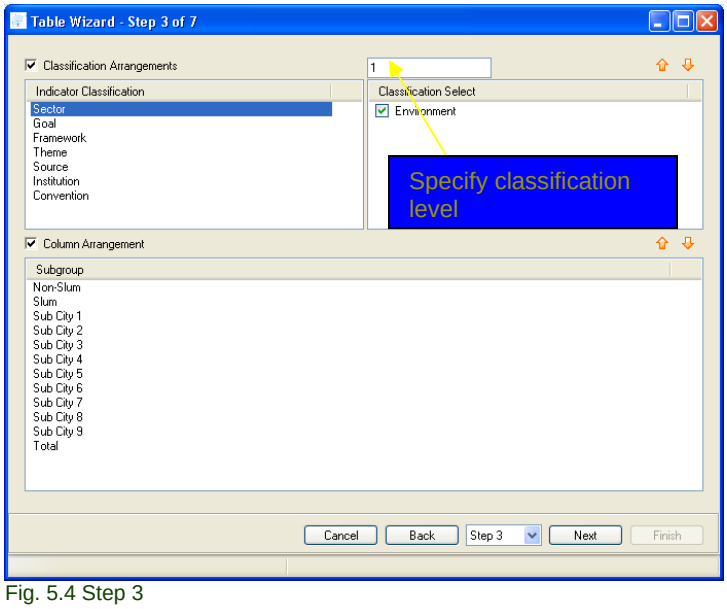


Fig. 5.4 Step 3

Tip
Use ⇧ ⇩ to modify the order of both the classification and column arrangement.

Check the box to the left of **Classification Arrangement** to group the data rows by Indicator Classification (IC) categories. You can choose from the seven ICs: Sector, Goal, Framework, Theme, Source, Institution, and Convention.

Highlight the IC type in the left pane to view the available categories in the Classification select pane. The check boxes to the left of each classification help you control the visibility of the classifying criterion in the table.

For example, to organize the indicators by the MDGs, highlight 'Goal' from the IC pane and check the box to the left of Millennium Development Goals in the Classification select window. The indicators will be grouped as per the MDGs. To group the indicators by MDGs and the respective targets, enter "2" in the text bar above the Classification select window.

Check the box to the left of **Column Arrangement** to change the order in which the columns appear in the table. Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4

In Step 4, you can specify the sort order for the elements in the table. Notice that the Sort window has two panes: Available pane and Selected pane (Fig. 5.5).

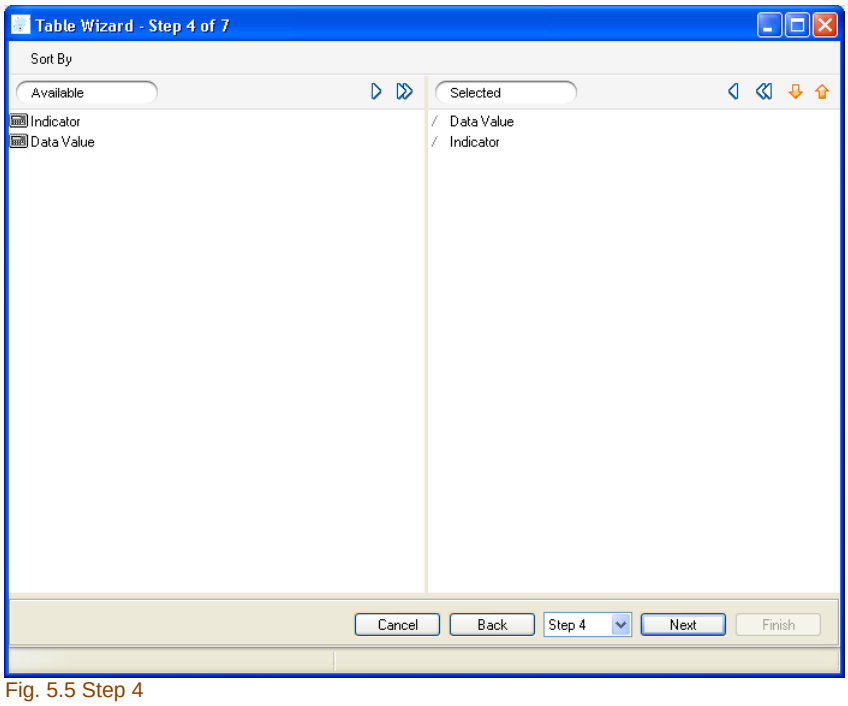


Fig. 5.5 Step 4

Along with Data Value, the Available column lists the elements selected in the rows box in Step 1.

To select an element for sorting, drag and drop the element from the Available pane to the Selected pane. The arrow pointer before the element gives you the sort order. Click on the arrow to reverse the sort order.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Tip

Use to prioritize the sort elements.

Step 5

In Step 5, you can specify the formatting style for the table elements (Fig. 5.6).

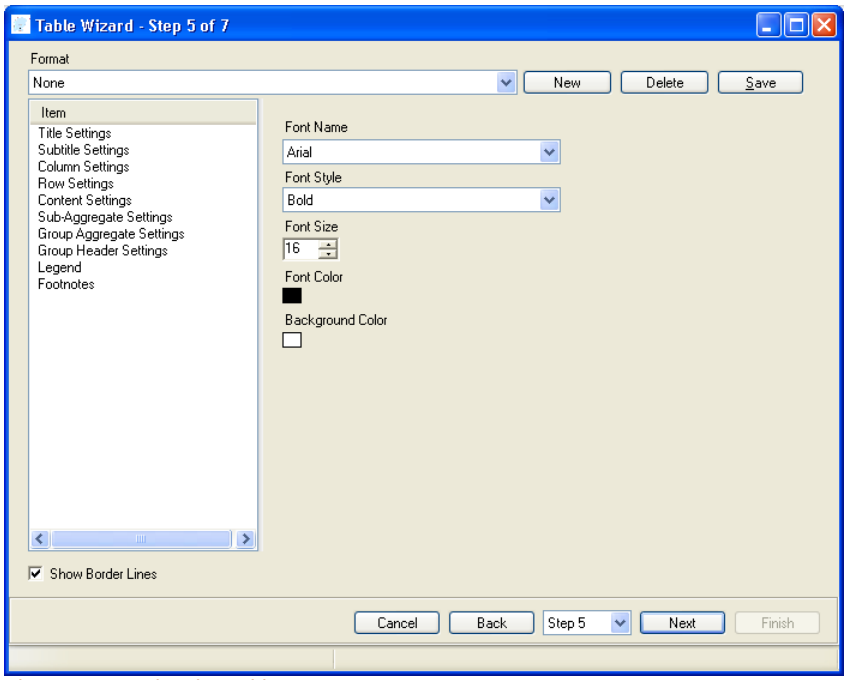


Fig. 5.6 Formatting the Table

To apply a style theme, click on the text bar below **Format** and choose a style theme from the drop-down list. You can further modify the theme settings by highlighting the formatting elements in the **Item** pane and modifying the settings.

To create a custom theme, click on **New,** enter a theme name in the pop up window and click **OK**. The theme name will appear in the Format text bar. Select the custom theme from the format bar to modify the formatting.

Click on the text bar below **Font Name** to select the desired font from the drop-down list.

Click on the text bar below **Font Style** to choose from the styles available in the drop-down list.

Enter the size in the text box below **Font Size**. You can also use the arrow buttons to scroll to the desired font size.

Click on the color tabs below **Font Color** to modify the font color.

Click on the color tabs below **Background Color** to modify the table background color.

Check the box to the left of **Show Border line** to make the grid outline visible for the table. Uncheck it to hide grid lines.

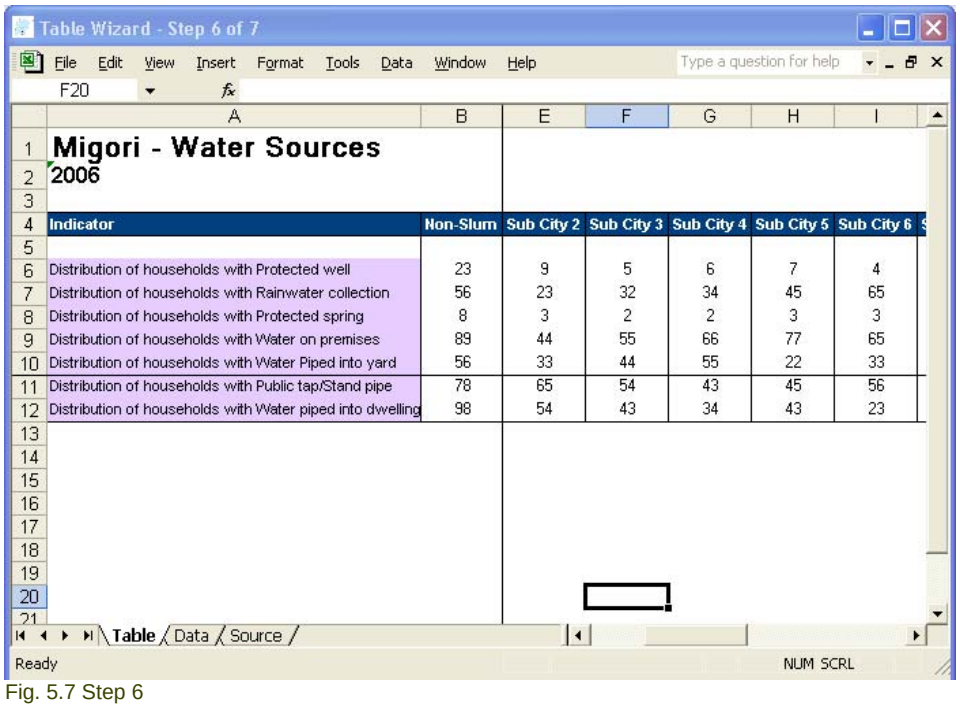
Click **Delete** to delete an existing format theme.

Click **Save** to save the formatting changes to the selected format theme.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 6.

Step 6

In Step 6, you can preview the effect of the changes made in Steps 1 through Step 5. The output is presented as a Microsoft Excel workbook. Notice that there are three worksheets in the workbook (Fig. 5.7).



Indicator	Non-Slum	Sub City 2	Sub City 3	Sub City 4	Sub City 5	Sub City 6
Distribution of households with Protected well	23	9	5	6	7	4
Distribution of households with Rainwater collection	56	23	32	34	45	65
Distribution of households with Protected spring	8	3	2	2	3	3
Distribution of households with Water on premises	89	44	55	66	77	65
Distribution of households with Water Piped into yard	56	33	44	55	22	33
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stand pipe	78	65	54	43	45	56
Distribution of households with Water piped into dwelling	98	54	43	34	43	23

Fig. 5.7 Step 6

Table sheet displays the table created using the Table wizard.

Data sheet displays the Data View used to create the table.

Source sheet displays the list of data sources. It also gives you the name and location of the current database.

Here you can make further changes to the table before saving it in the Gallery.

Click **Save Report** to save the I-U-S combinations and table format options as a template. You can apply these settings on another database to quickly generate a table.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 7.

Step 7

In Step 7, you can save the table in the Gallery (Fig. 5.8).

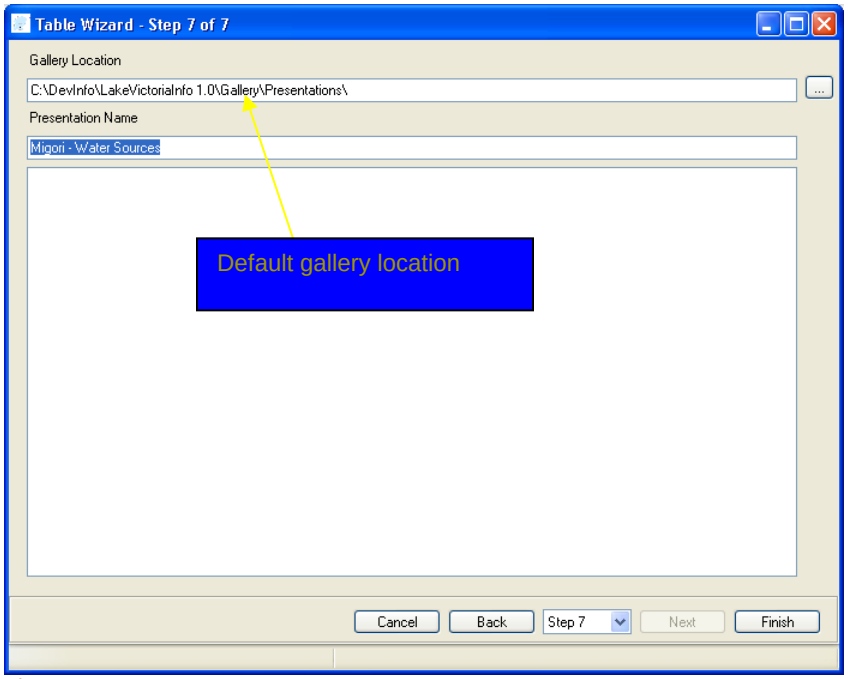


Fig. 5.8 Step 7

Specify a name for the table. By default, the table is saved in the presentation folder. Click ... to browse and save the table at a different location.

Click **Finish** to save the table and exit the table wizard

Creating Graphs

Tip

Click to prioritize the X-Axis and Y-Axis elements.

The graph wizard lets you create graphs based on the data view. Click on the Graph option to activate the graph wizard. Creating a graph involves four steps.

Step 1

In Step 1, you can select the elements for the X and Y Axis (Fig. 5.9).

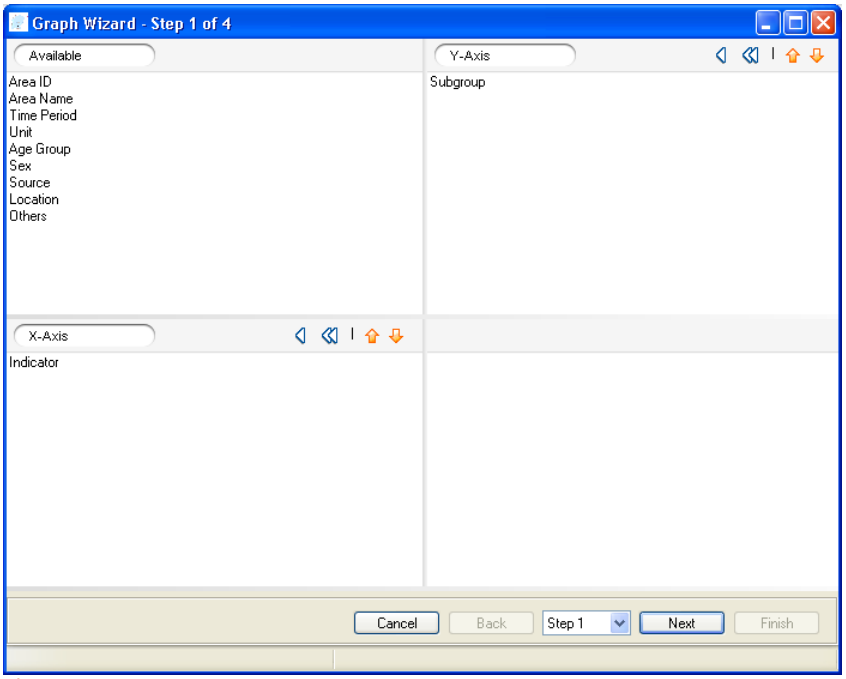


Fig. 5.9 Step 1

Drag and drop elements from the Available box to the X-Axis and Y-Axis boxes.

Step 2

In Step 2, you can specify the title and subtitle for the base table used to create the graph (Fig. 5.10).

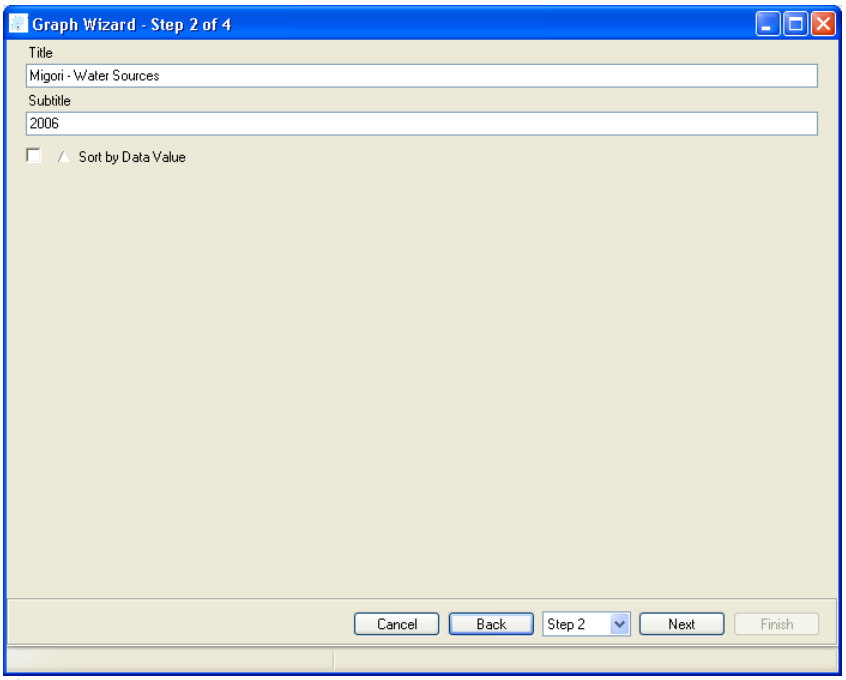


Fig. 5.10 Step 2

Check the box to the left of **Sort by Data Value** to sort the table on the data values of the first column. You can change the order of sorting by clicking on the arrow button next to the checkbox.

Click **Next** to start the process of specifying the graph type. Here the graph wizard of MS Excel takes over and lets you choose from the different types of graphs and other settings.

Step 3

In Step 3, the Excel chart wizard prepares a graph based on your inputs. You can now preview the graph as a MS Excel workbook (Fig. 5.11).

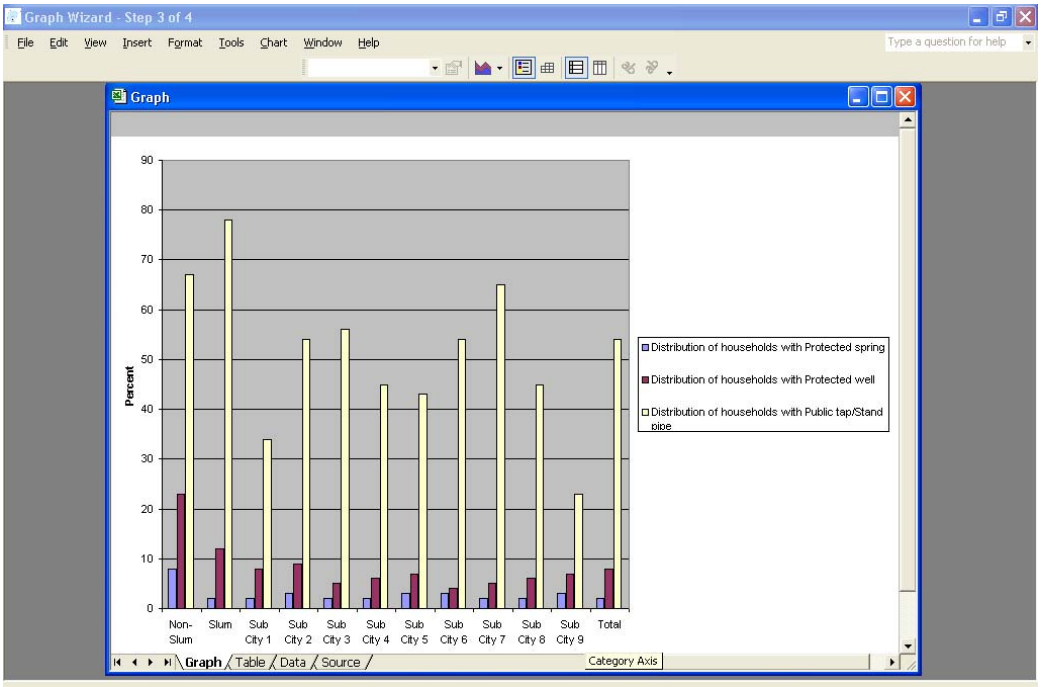


Fig. 5.11 Step 3

The preview window contains four spreadsheets:

Graph sheet displays the chart.

Table sheet displays the table used to generate the graph.

Data sheet displays the data view on which the graph is based.

Source sheet displays the data sources and the current database. Here you can make further changes to the graph.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4

Tip

Click … to browse and save the graph at any other location.

Step 4 is the final step in the graph wizard. Here you can save the graph in the gallery (Fig. 5.12).

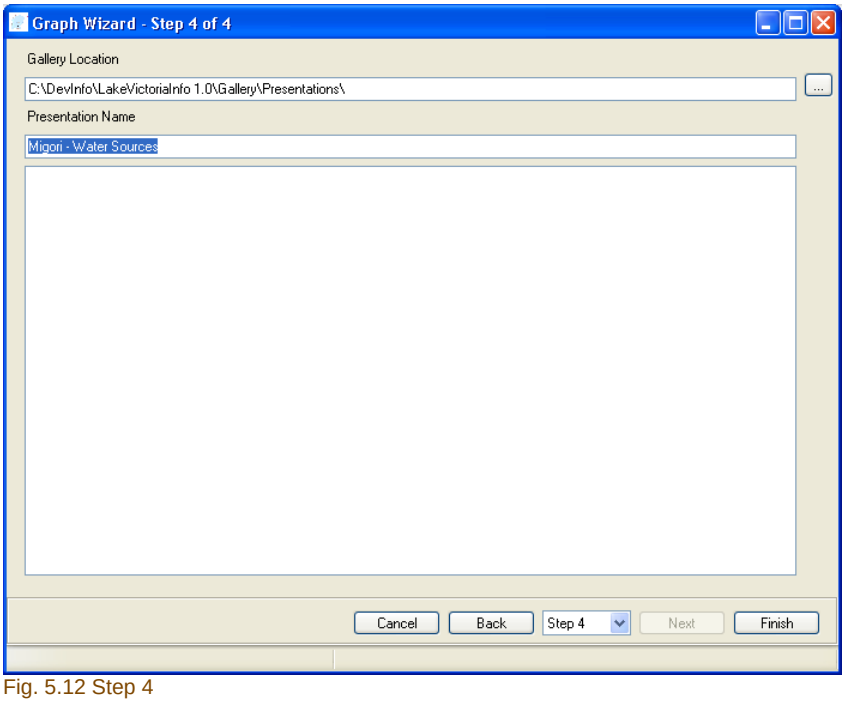


Fig. 5.12 Step 4

Specify a name for the graph to save it in the gallery. The graph can be viewed in the Gallery. This graph can be copied into other MS Office application with the help of the tools available in the Gallery.

Creating Maps

Note

DevInfo projects the thematic maps onto the raster images from NASA's WorldWind application.

The map wizard lets you link data to geographical units to create a thematic map. The map helps you effectively visualize data and communicate information on development trends within geographical areas (countries, regions, etc) or administrative units (sub national).

It includes advanced functions for performing geo-statistical analysis. You can create a wide range of thematic maps using gradients, colors, patterns and charts and use these themes alone, or in combination.

You can associate feature layers such as roads and rivers onto the thematic map to improve its visual impact. You can also overlay the thematic map on a three dimensional globe (a raster image) depicting regions and landscape.

Making a map in the Map wizard involves five steps. Click on the map button in the data view to activate the Map wizard.

When you open the Map wizard, it automatically applies a default color scheme to the data values of the selected indicators and generates a map preview (Fig. 5.13).

Fig. 5.13 Map wizard

Click **Next** to accept the system suggested map and proceed to Step 4 to preview the map in Excel.

To modify the map, click on the GO TO box and select Step 1 from the drop-down list.

Note

You can choose from a maximum of ten breaks and a minimum of two breaks.

Note

Uniqueness of a theme is defined by a combination of Indicator-Unit-Subgroup and Theme Type. Multiple themes can be created for the same I-U-S but different theme type.

Step 1

In Step 1, you can modify the theme, specify the legend title and decide on the statistical classification method and number of breaks. You can also change the legend text and border color.

Fig 5.14 Step 1

By default, mapping module generates a color theme based on a unique I-U-S combination.

Click on the text box below **Theme** to select a theme from the dropdown list.

To modify the selected theme, click **Edit.**

To add a new theme, click **New.**

You can create a new theme or edit the existing one in the theme dialogue box (Fig. 5.15).

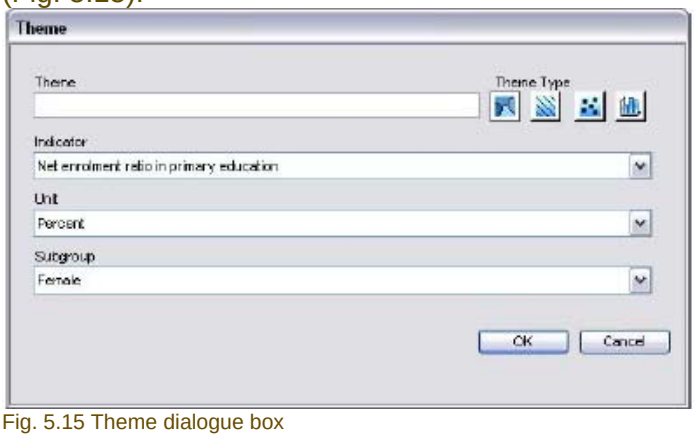


Fig. 5.15 Theme dialogue box

Enter the theme name in the text box below **Theme**. Choose the I-U-S combination for the theme by clicking on the drop-down lists below **Indicator**, **Unit** and **Subgroup**.

Next, choose from the four available theme symbols:

Color to represent data ranges with different colors or color gradients. Use the color theme to present interval data such as Infant mortality rate, etc.

Hatch to represent data ranges with different patterns. Use Hatch Patterns to present nominal data such as subgroups— male and female.

Dot Density to represent data by a number of dots corresponding to the data values. Use dot density theme to represent absolute numbers. It is not effective to use this theme for presenting percentages.

Chart to represent data with a column chart over the map. It is an effective method to compare different values.

Create a color theme

To create a color theme, click . **.**

Click **OK** to apply the color theme and close the theme window.

Click the text box below **Legend Title** to enter a title for the legend.

Enter the number of breaks that you want to use to represent the data values in the text box below **Breaks**.

Specify the method of break. Click on the drop-down list next to the break text box and select from the four types of break options: Equal count, Equal size, Continuous and Discontinuous. The breaks are discussed in detail on page 40.

The **Minimum**, **Maximum** and **Decimal** values are generated from the selected data. You can edit these values to set custom ranges and decimal places.

Click **Apply** to implement the changes.

You can view the changes in range values in the columns below (Fig. 5.14). **Legend** column displays the legend name. Click on the default name to customize it.

From column displays the minimum value included in the range.

To column displays the maximum value included in the range.

Count column displays the number of areas included in each range.

Color column shows the default color scheme applied for each range. To modify the color, click on the color tab and choose the desired color from the color palette window.

The row of **Missing Data** lists the count of areas that were selected in the Area page but do not have a data value available. You can choose the color for the missing data areas by clicking on the color tab.

Click **Smooth** to create a color gradient from the first to last color of the range. Choose the color of the first and last range to apply a color gradient for the in-between ranges.

You can also change the **Border** style for the geographical areas.

Click on the color tab below **Border** to change the default color for the boundaries.

Click on the **Border outline** box to choose the desired border style from the drop-down list.

Note
The load, save and reset buttons are available only for the color theme page.

To change the border thickness, click

. The arrow buttons let you specify the thickness.

You can save the changes made to the number of breaks, break legend and the legend color.

Click

to save the changes.

Click

to open the legend window (Fig. 5.16) and choose from the available options. Check the boxes to the left of **Labels**, **Color** and **Legend** to apply all or any of these options.

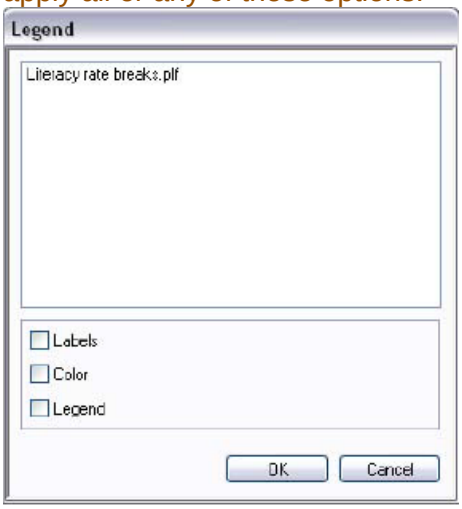


Fig. 5.16 Legend window

Click

to ignore any changes made to the default settings.

Create a Hatch theme

To create a hatch theme, click . Notice that the Hatch theme has the same options in Step 1 as the color theme (Fig. 5.17).

Note

In the map preview, the hatch pattern will be overlaid on the color theme.

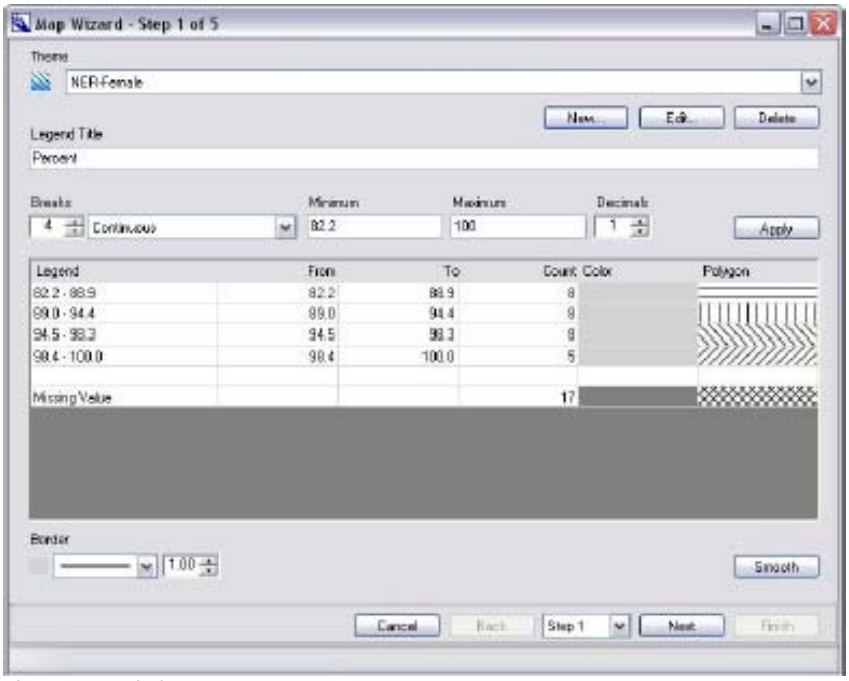


Fig. 5.17 Hatch theme

The only difference is that in the Hatch theme, you can change both the color and the hatch pattern.

To change the polygon pattern, click on any cell in the polygon column to choose the desired pattern from the drop-down list.

You can also change the color for the desired pattern by clicking on the color tab.

Tip

Dot Density themes are suited for representing discrete numeric values like population size. If one dot represents a population of 1000 and there are 50 dots in a district, then the population of the district approximates 50000. Data value defines the count of dots and has no bearing on the dot size. Size may be scaled by the user to make the map clearer.

Create a Dot Density theme

To create a dot density theme, click

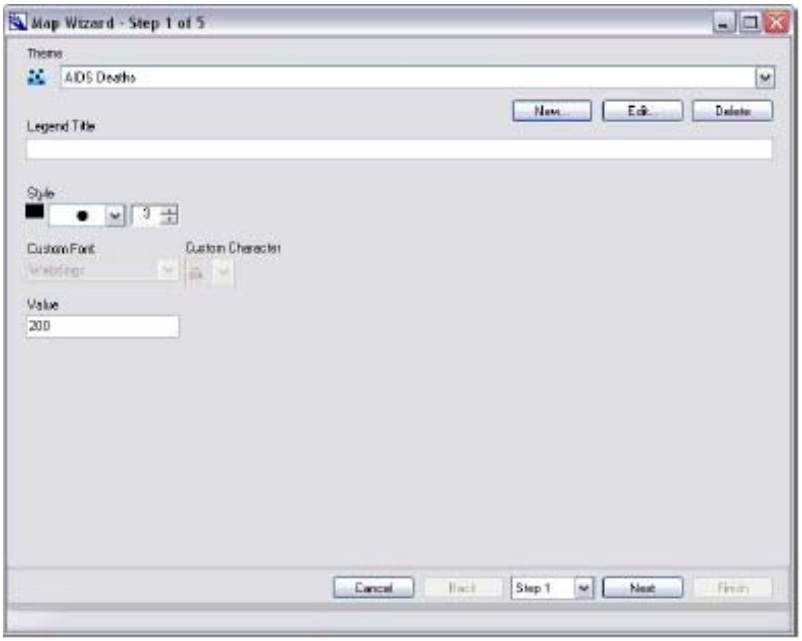


Fig. 5.18 Dot Density theme

Click on the text bar under **Legend Title** to specify a name for the dot legend (Fig. 5.18).
Click on the color tab under **Style** to open the color pop up window and choose the desired color.

Click to enter the desired font size for the marker.

Click to choose a different marker style from the dropdown list.

If you want to use a custom marker, click on the drop-down arrow below **Style** and select the last item from the drop-down menu (Fig. 5.19). You can modify the font and character by clicking and choosing from the drop-down lists below **Custom font** and **Custom Character** respectively.

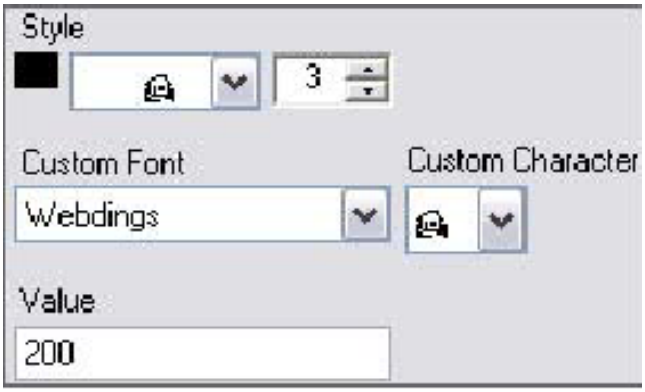


Fig. 5.19 Custom Marker options

Tip
You can use the chart theme to present data on subgroups. Proportional bars are suitable for representing and comparing numeric values.

To modify the default data value that a dot represents, click on the text bar below **Value** and enter the desired value.

Create a Chart theme

To create a chart theme, click . The chart theme window lets you modify chart display options (Fig. 5.20).

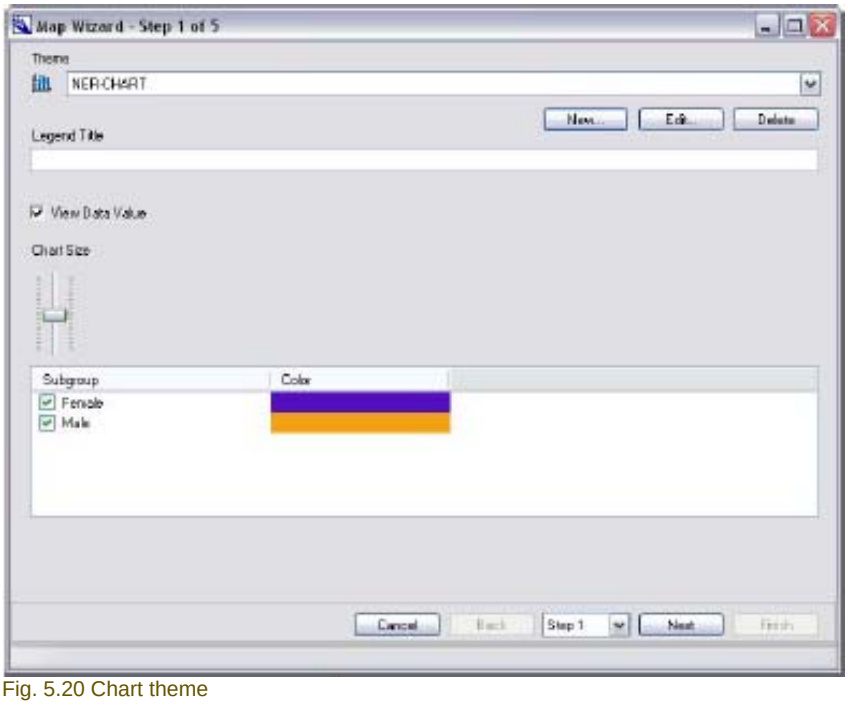


Fig. 5.20 Chart theme

Click on the text bar under **Legend Title** to specify a name for the bar legend.

Check on the box to the left of **View Data Value** to display the value for each bar. Uncheck to suppress the data value.

Click and drag the slider below **Chart size** to modify the size of the bar.

By default a bar is created for each subgroup, associated with the selected indicator.

Check the box to the left of **Subgroup** to display the subgroup on the map. Uncheck the box to suppress the subgroup. Click on the color tab next to each subgroup to change the color for each subgroup bar.

After deciding on the themes, click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2

In Step 2, you can add a title, subtitle and disclaimer. You can also modify the font style for various map elements.

Tip

In the title and subtitle, you can include information such as indicator, unit and subgroup and time for the data represented in the map.

Note

The disclaimer is important information for avoiding confusion on the use of the map. You can also add name, organization, location and date of production of the map.

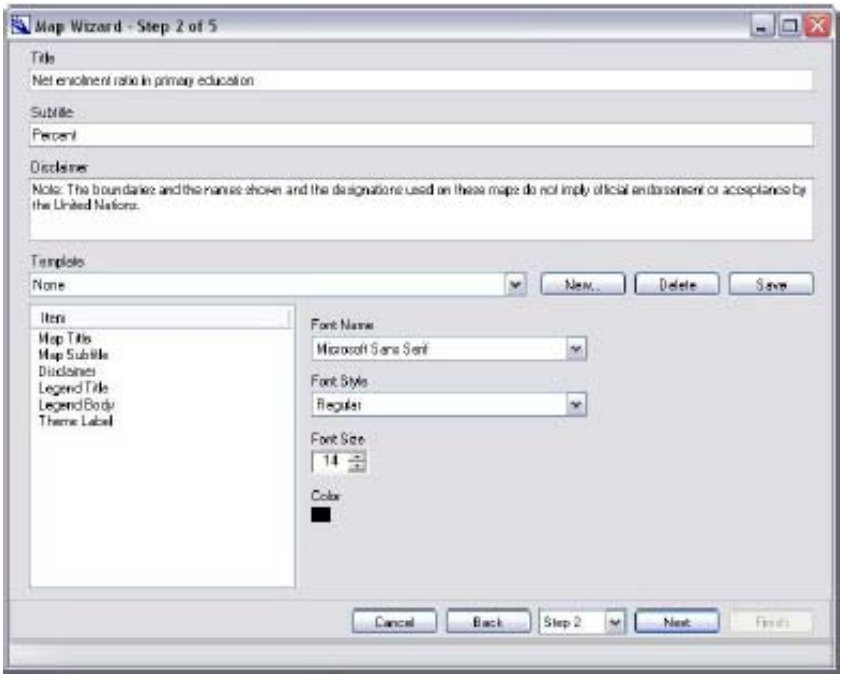


Fig. 5.21 Step 2

Enter the map title in the text bar below **Title**.

Enter the map subtitle in the text bar below **Subtitle**.

Enter the disclaimer in the text bar below **Disclaimer**.

To choose from available style themes, click on the text bar below **Template** and select a theme from the drop-down list.

To add your custom style theme, click **New**. Enter a name for the new style theme and make the desired changes to the map elements listed in the Item pane.

The **Item** pane lists the elements of the map for which you can modify the style format. Highlight an element to modify the default style settings for the element.

To modify the font, choose the desired font from the drop-down list below **Font Name**.

To modify the font style, choose the desired font style from the drop-down list below **Font Style**.

To modify the font size, click on the text box below **Font Size** and enter the desired font size.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Tip

Click to maximize the map window.

Step 3

In Step 3 you can preview the map. The preview reflects the changes made in Steps 1 and 2.

Notice that Step 3 window contains a vertical panel to the left and a horizontal tool bar on the top (Fig. 5.22).

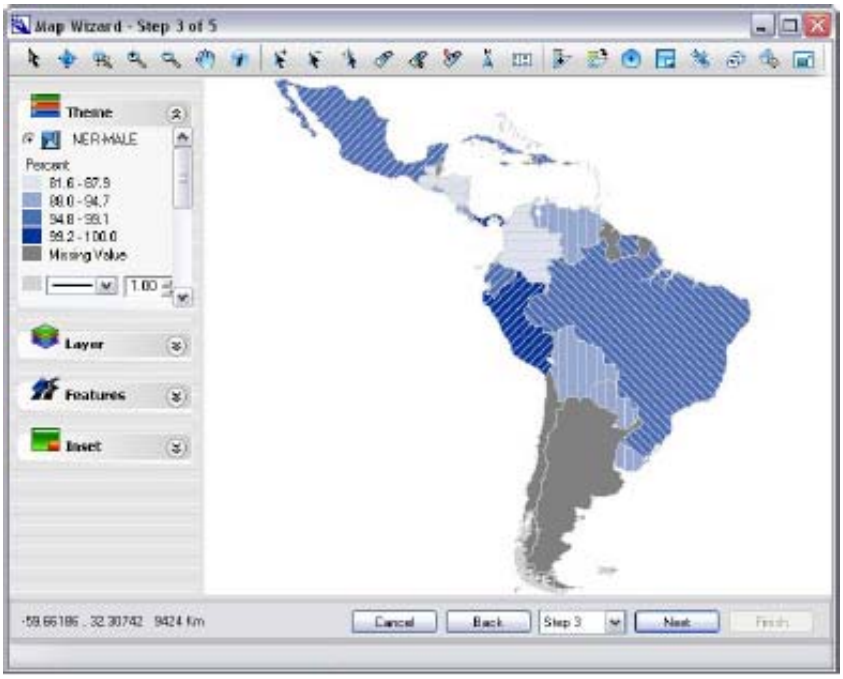


Fig. 5.22 Step-3

The left pane contains four panels—Theme, Layer, Features and Inset. Click on the panel heading or on to expand and reveal panel options.

Theme Panel

The **Theme** panel displays the legend for all the themes that you created in Step 1. You can apply a theme from the theme panel. Check the box to the left of the theme name. The window displays the effect of the theme.

For the Chart theme and Color themes, you can change the color option for the theme elements. To change the color for a theme range or a chart bar, click on the color tab to the left of the range or subgroup respectively.

For the Hatch theme, you can change the hatch pattern for each range. Click on the hatch pattern tab to change the pattern.

The Counter on the bottom left of the screen gives you the latitude and longitude position of the mouse pointer. It also gives you an approximate reading of the extent of the thematic map that you are viewing.

Note

Base Layers are the Polygon or Point layers that define the administrative boundaries/location of an area. Base layers are rendered based on theme settings, while feature and custom layers are rendered based on user defined color and patterns.

Layer Panel

The layer panel displays the shapefile name of the base layer and the custom layer. Base layers are represented by plain icons in layer legend, where as Feature layer and Custom Layers are represented by colored icons.

represents **Polygon** shapefiles. Common examples of polygons are administrative boundaries, lakes and national parks.

represents **Point** shapefiles. Common examples of points are villages, hospitals, and service centers.

represents **Line** shapefiles. Common examples of lines are rivers, rail networks and roads.

Click on the button to the left of the feature or custom layer to modify the layer settings.

For a **Polygon layer,** you can set fill color, transparency and fill style. You can also change the border color, border style and border width.

For a **Line layer**, you can change the border color, border style and border width.

For a **Point layer**, you can change the marker color, marker style and marker size.

Ordering of the layers affects the map display as the layers are rendered in a bottom to top sequence. Highlight a layer and use the layer toolbar or right click menu options to modify the layer order (Fig. 5.23).

Tip

Click to zoom to the highlighted layer. The layer is displayed in the preview window.

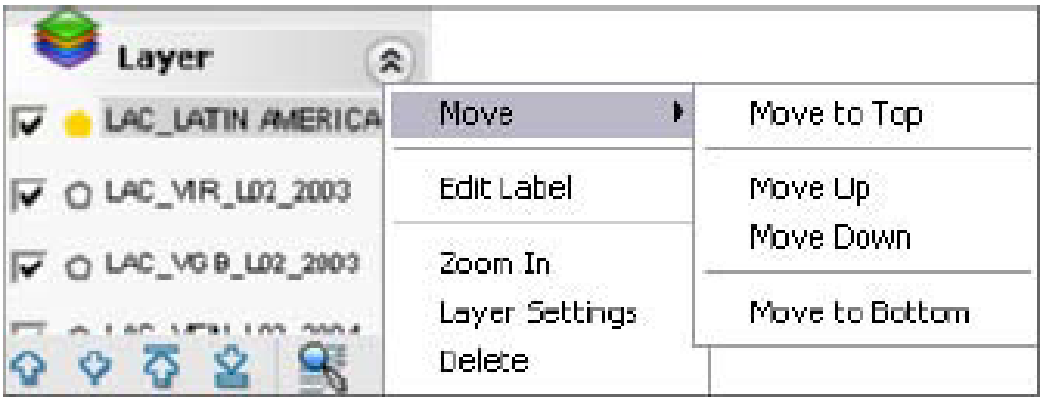


Fig. 5.23 Layer tool bar

To move the highlighted layer up by one step, do one of the following:

Click in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move Up** from the right click menu option.

To move the highlighted layer down by one step, do one of the following:

Click in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move Down** from the right click menu option.

To move the highlighted layer to the top of all layers, do one of the following:

Click in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move To Top** from the right click menu option.

To move the highlighted layer to the bottom of all layers, do one of the following:

Click in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move To Bottom** from the right click menu option.

Feature Panel

Tip
After using any tool, click to prevent applying the tool effect to any further areas.

The feature panel displays the default features associated with areas in the database. The features could be a polygon, line or point map file.

The **Tool bar buttons** help you achieve the following tasks:

Change mouse to pointer mode.

View **full extent** of map file.

Tip
When you use the information button, the area remains highlighted. Click to remove the highlighting.

Zoom in frame to zoom selected area to the pane extent.

Zoom in by a fixed magnitude.

Zoom out by a fixed magnitude.

Pan to a particular location on the map file.

Information on the highlighted area.

The information window (Fig. 5.24) gives you details such as Area Id, Area name, Data value, Indicator name, Unit, Subgroup and Time period.

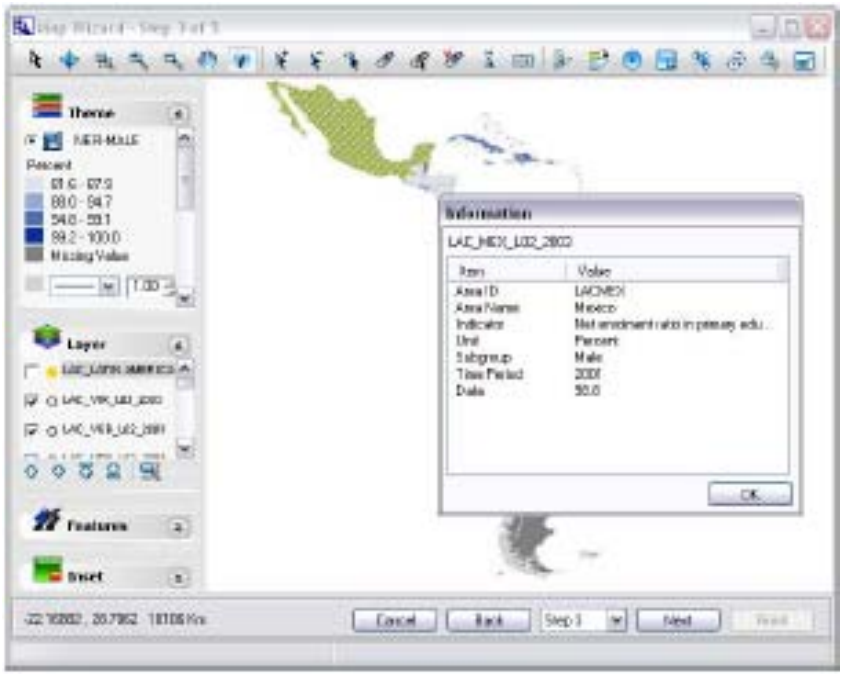


Fig. 5.24 Information window

Select to Highlight areas on the map.

Remove highlighting of a highlighted area.

Zoom to highlight areas. The map extent covers the highlighted areas.

Labels to switch between displaying and hiding map labels.

Label Nudge to view uncluttered labels. Drag the label that you want to displace. A leader line automatically connects the label with the area (Fig. 5.25).

Note

The default location of label is the centroid of the area. At times this may be problematic for areas where the centroid position falls outside the boundary of the area. Nudge option helps you to rectify the problem.

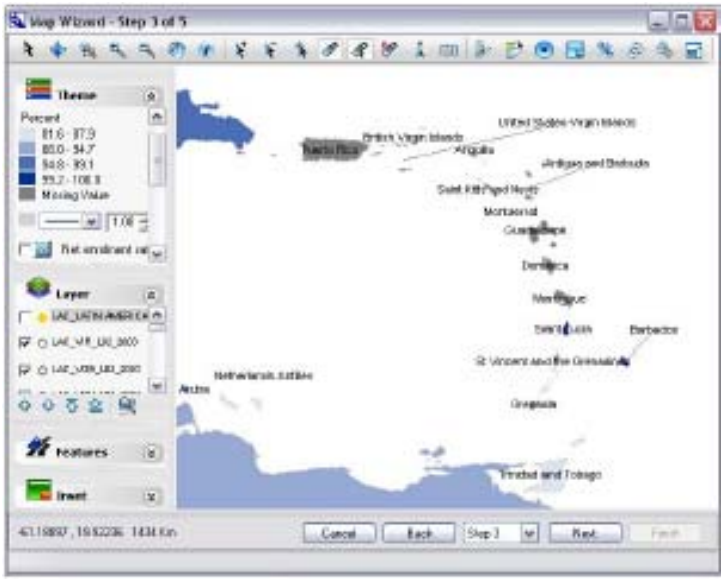


Fig. 5.25 Label Nudge

Tip
Modifying label settings for the Active Selection helps to focus on areas using distinct label settings.

Edit Label to modify the label settings at three levels.

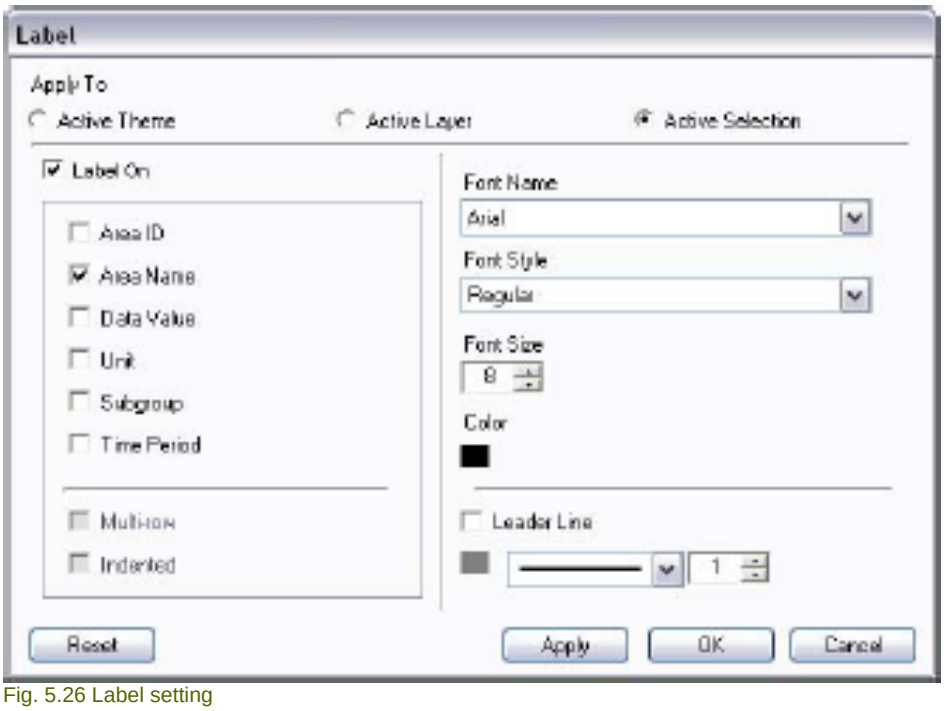


Fig. 5.26 Label setting

- Active Theme level: Label settings are applied to the active color theme. All base layers are affected.
- Active Layer level: Label settings are applied to the active layer.

  To select the layer, highlight the layer in the layer panel.
- Active Selection: Label settings are applied to areas selected using .

Insert North pointer into the map.

Hide left panel and provide more viewing space. Click on it again to make the left panel visible.

Add layers such as roads, rivers, health centers and villages. The Add Layer window (Fig. 5.27) displays the shape files available in the database itself. It lists the map files for each available level. Here the map files are available under two levels: Continent and Country.

Tip

Replacing the base layer helps when the map file associated with the area is outdated due to changes in administrative boundaries. If the updated map file is available, it can be substituted in place of the old file residing in database.

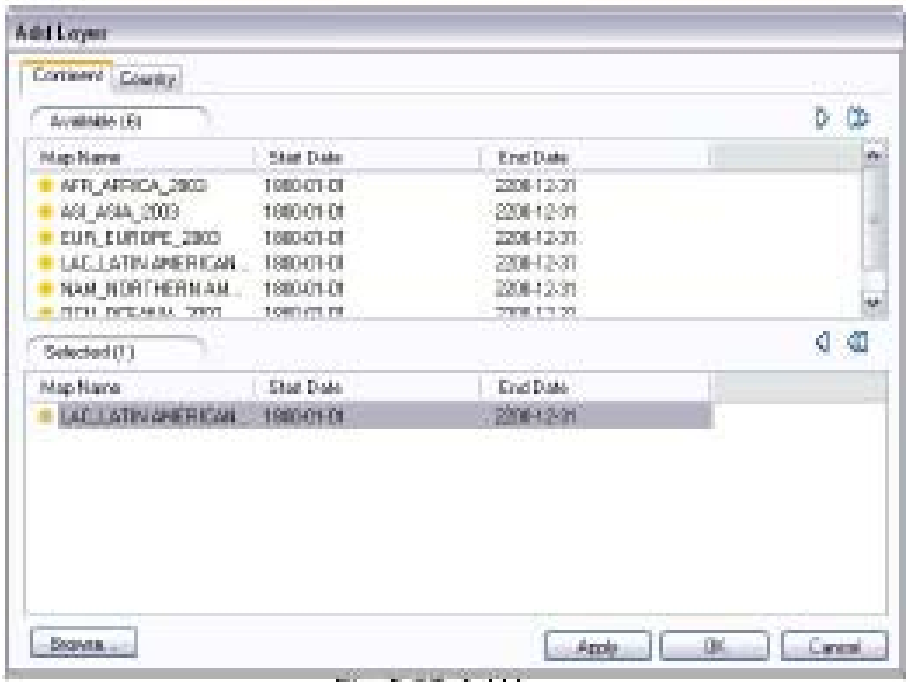


Fig. 5.27 Add layer

To select a shape file, double-click on the desired shape file from the Available pane.

Click **OK** to add the layer and exit the window.

Click **Apply** to add the layer and select more layers from the window.

Click **Cancel** to exit the add layer window without selecting any shape file.

Click Browse... to access and use external shape files.

Replace Base Layer with an external layer.

Create Buffer zones around the line or point layer. The buffer window lets you modify the buffer settings.

Note

Buffers are concentric polygons drawn around point or lines. Map buffer is a very effective tool for impact analysis under an influence zone.

Tip
Click on buffer layer after selecting from the toolbar. The Information dialog window will display the count of target features lying inside the buffer. If the target layer is a base layer, then sum and mean are also displayed.

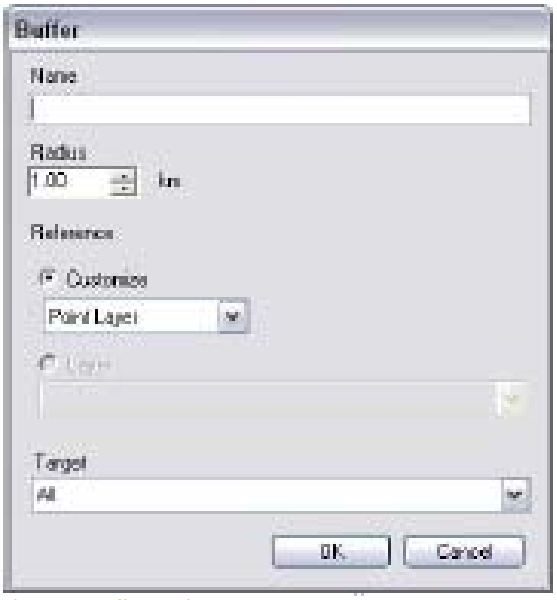


Fig. 5.28 Buffer settings

Click on the text box below **Name** to specify the buffer name.

Click and enter the area for buffer coverage in the text box under radius.

Click on the radio button next to **Layer** to choose the layer to which you want to apply the buffering.

Click on radio button next to **Customize** to create your own buffering. You can choose a point layer or line layer from the dropdown list.

Click on the text bar under **Target** to choose any particular layer from the drop-down list where you want to apply the buffer.

Create Inset of specific sections of the map. The inset images are placed along with the main map file. You can view them in Step 4. The Inset panel (Fig.5.29) lists the insets that you have created.

Tip
Insets are useful to bring specific areas into focus. You can also use insets to visualize time series data.

Fig. 5.29 Inset label

Note

No map actions can be performed on the Inset.

Check the box to the left of the inset name to make the inset visible.

Overlay the thematic map on a raster image. The image is super imposed in NASA's WorldWind application.

Create Time Series maps for all time periods available in the data view. A Time series bar (Fig.5.30) appears at the bottom of the map preview.

Fig. 5.30 Time Series bar

Most recent tab displays the latest data.

Note

Raster image is useful to describe continuously varying features such as soil type, elevation or temperature.

Auto Cycle tab lets you view animated map for all time periods in sequence.

A tab is created for every time period for which data are displayed in the data view.

Create Area series maps for all available levels of area in the data view. An Area series tab (Fig.5.31) gets appended to the map preview.

Fig. 5.31 Area Series bar

All tab lets you view all the levels in one map.

Auto Cycle tab lets you view animated map for each Area level in sequence.

A tab is created for each level of area.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4

In Step 4, you can preview the map in MS Excel format.

Fig. 5.32 Map preview

The Excel workbook (Fig. 5.32) includes spreadsheets of the data view and sources.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Step 5

In Step 5, you can provide a name for the map presentation that you created.

By default the map is saved in the Gallery. Click to save the map at a desired location.

Click **Finish** to save the presentation and exit the map wizard.

CHAPTER .6.

Gallery

UrbanInfo 2.0 uses the Gallery to manage the Table, Graph and Map presentations created in UrbanInfo. You can organize the objects in different folders under the Gallery and transfer the objects directly into MS PowerPoint.

To activate the Gallery, do one of the following:

In the Home page, place your mouse pointer over and click on Presentations in the Gallery menu (Fig. 6.1).

Click on the gallery page tab in the navigation bar.

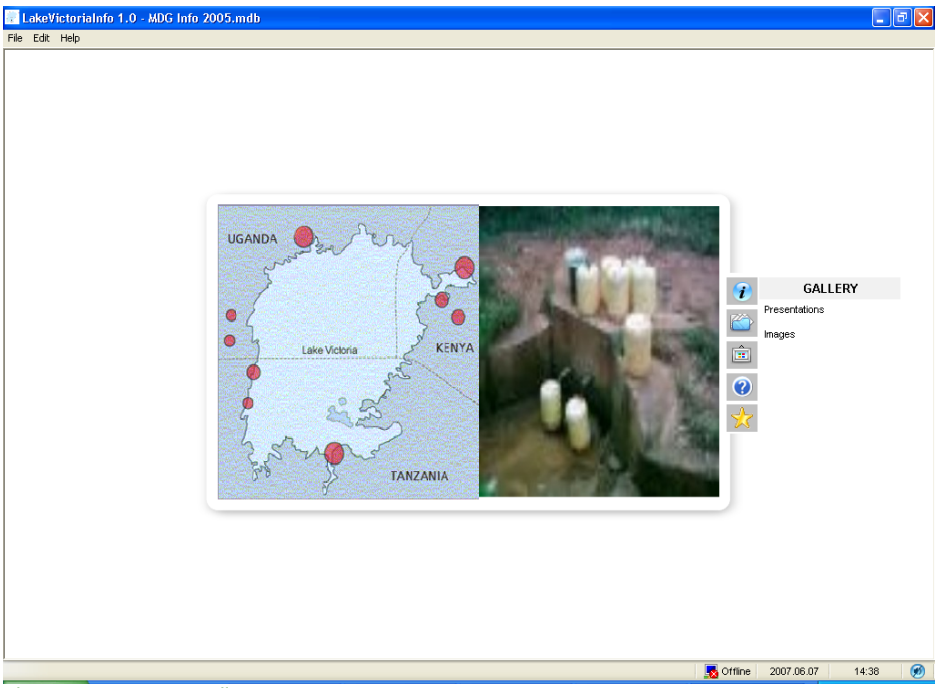
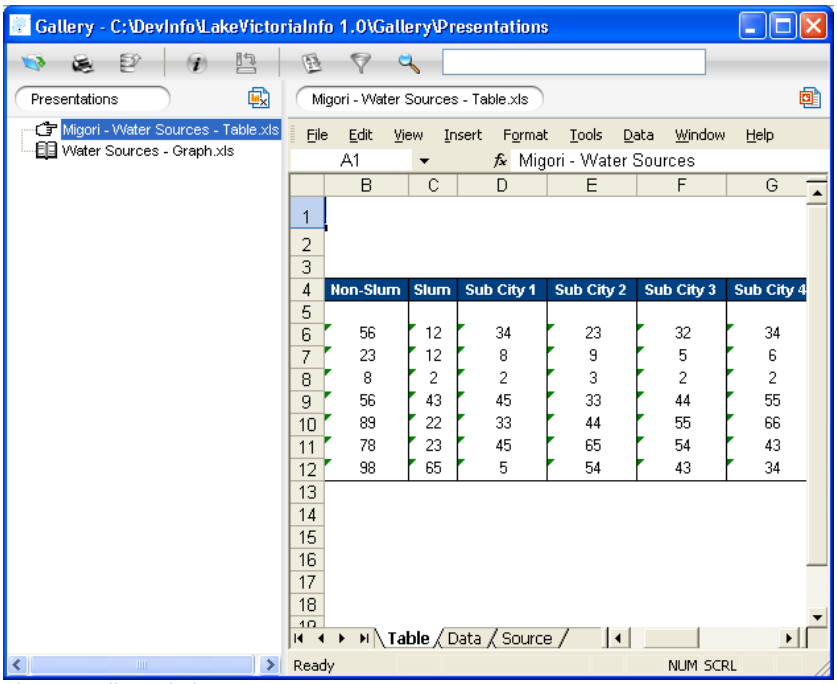


Fig. 6.1 Home page gallery menu

View objects in Gallery

Notice that the Gallery window is divided into two panes (Fig. 6.2).


Gallery - C:\DevInfo\LakeVictoriaInfo 1.0\Gallery\Presentations
Presentations
Migori - Water Sources - Table.xls
Water Sources - Graph.xls
Migori - Water Sources - Table.xls
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
A1
Migori - Water Sources
Non-Slum Slum Sub City 1 Sub City 2 Sub City 3 Sub City 4
56 12 34 23 32 34
23 12 8 9 5 6
8 2 2 3 2 2
56 43 45 33 44 55
89 22 33 44 55 66
78 23 45 65 54 43
98 65 5 54 43 34
Table Data Source
Ready
NUM SCRL
Fig. 6.2 Gallery window

Tip

Click to locate presentation objects.

The pane on the left lists items available in the presentation folder.

Highlight a presentation object to display in the right pane.

By default they are stored at the following location: C:\DevInfo\DevInfo 5.0\Gallery\Presentations

Click to open presentation objects from a different location.

Click to delete a presentation from the folder.

Create PowerPoint Presentation

You can copy the presentation objects directly onto MS PowerPoint in the gallery folder.

Click to copy the selected presentation object to a slideshow. The Copy to slideshow window appears.

Click **New** in the window to copy the presentation into a new file.

Click **Open** to copy into an existing presentation.

On choosing New/Open, the presentation window is split into three panes (Fig. 6.3).

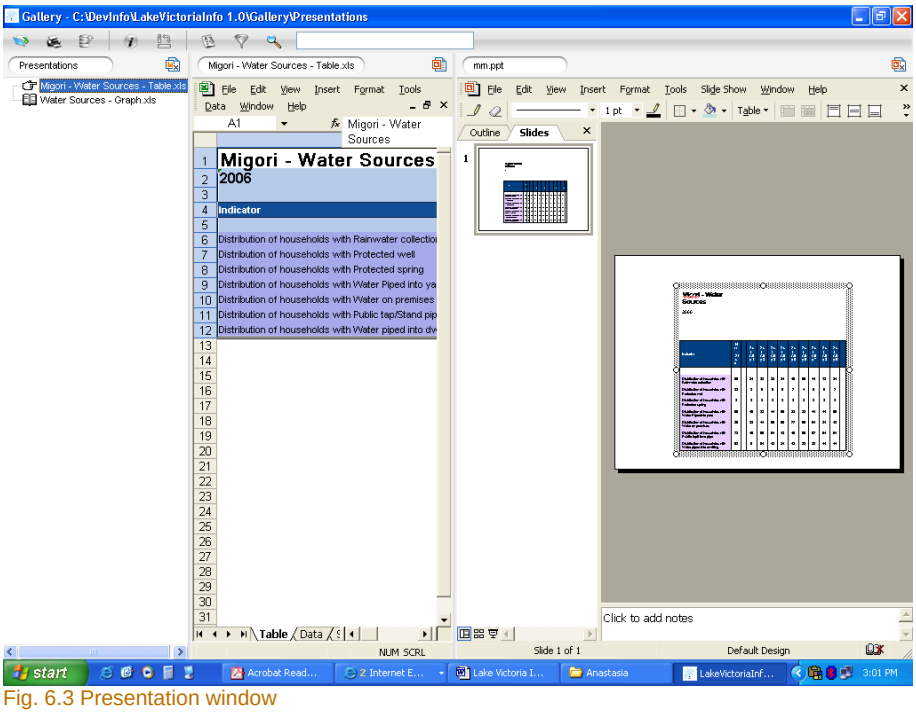


Fig. 6.3 Presentation window

The extreme right pane displays the presentation object in MS PowerPoint.

Click to close the slide show window pane.

CHAPTER .7.

Reports

Tip
Use Report to store format for tables generated on a regular basis.

Creating Reports

The Reports wizard simplifies the process of creating a table presentation in UrbanInfo. It helps you apply the table formatting options and the I-U-S combinations to create a report in table format. You can thus generate standard reports by applying the saved formatting options to other databases.

Click on **Reports** tab in the Navigation bar to open the Reports window. The report window lists all formats that you have already created (Fig. 7.1).

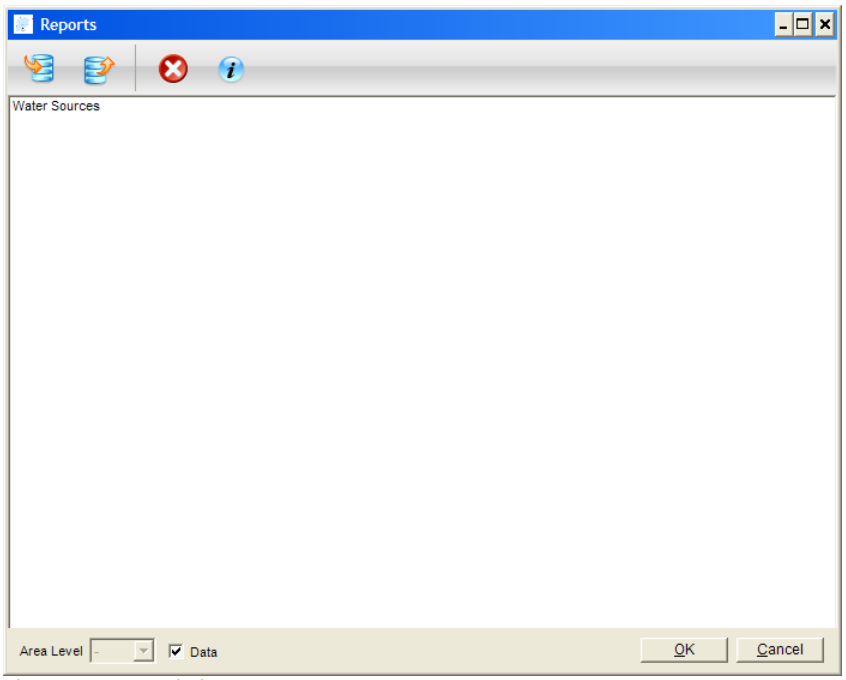


Fig. 7.1 Reports window

By default the report formats are saved under the following location: C:\DevInfo\DevInfo 5.0\Reports

Click to import report formats from a desired location.

Click to export reports to a desired location. The report files are stored in .xml format.

Click to delete the saved reports.

Highlight a report from the window and click to match the I-U-S combinations in the report with those of the database that you have selected. The result of the matching process is displayed in a MS Excel Worksheet (Fig. 7.2).

Microsoft Excel - Book1

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

A1

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2		**Indicator**			
3	1	Distribution of households with Water Piped into yard			
4	2	Distribution of households with Public tap/Stand pipe			
5	3	Distribution of households with Protected well			
6	4	Distribution of households with Protected spring			
7	5	Distribution of households with Rainwater collection			
8	6	Distribution of households with Water on premises			
9	7	Distribution of households with Water piped into dwelling			
10					
11		**Indicator**	**Unit**	**Subgroup**	
12	1	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Non-Slum	
13	2	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Slum	
14	3	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 1	
15	4	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 2	
16	5	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 3	
17	6	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 4	
18	7	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 5	
19	8	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 6	
20	9	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 7	
21	10	Distribution of households with Protected spring	Percent	Sub City 8	

Fig. 7.2 Matching results

The first section of the report shows the list of Indicators present in the report as well as in the current database.

The second section shows the I-U-S combinations present in the report as well as the current database.

Only the matched I-U-S combinations will be considered to create the table.

You can choose the level of Area for generating the table. Click on the text bar next to **Area Level** and select the desired area level from the drop-down list.

Check the box to the left of **Data** to generate the table based on the data view that you have generated.

Click **OK** in the report window to generate the table. The table is displayed in Step 6 of the Table wizard (Fig. 7.3).

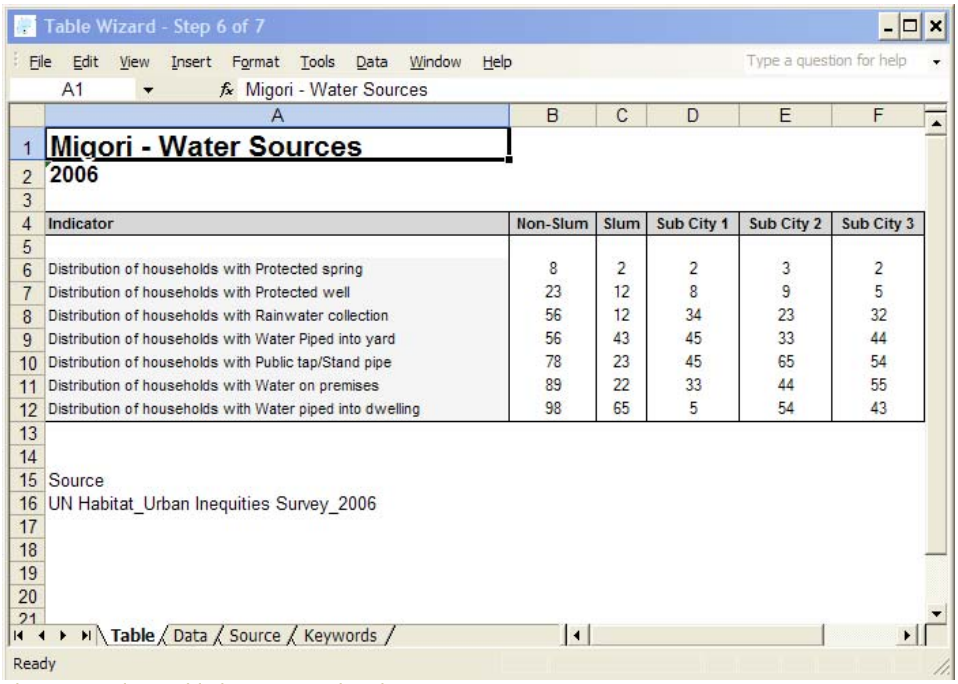


Table Wizard - Step 6 of 7
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
Type a question for help
A1
Migori - Water Sources
Migori - Water Sources
2006
Indicator | Non-Slum | Slum | Sub City 1 | Sub City 2 | Sub City 3
Distribution of households with Protected spring | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2
Distribution of households with Protected well | 23 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 5
Distribution of households with Rainwater collection | 56 | 12 | 34 | 23 | 32
Distribution of households with Water Piped into yard | 56 | 43 | 45 | 33 | 44
Distribution of households with Public tap/Stand pipe | 78 | 23 | 45 | 65 | 54
Distribution of households with Water on premises | 89 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55
Distribution of households with Water piped into dwelling | 98 | 65 | 5 | 54 | 43
Source
UN Habitat_Urban Inequities Survey_2006
Table Data Source Keywords
Ready
Fig. 7.3 Preview Table in Reports wizard

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 7. In Step 7, enter the desired name and click **Finish** to save the table in the Gallery.

CHAPTER .8.

Calculate

The **Calculate** wizard provides you with utilities to perform calculations on the data queried from the database. Sometimes the available data are not present in an appropriate format.

There are six options available in Calculate (Fig. 8.1)

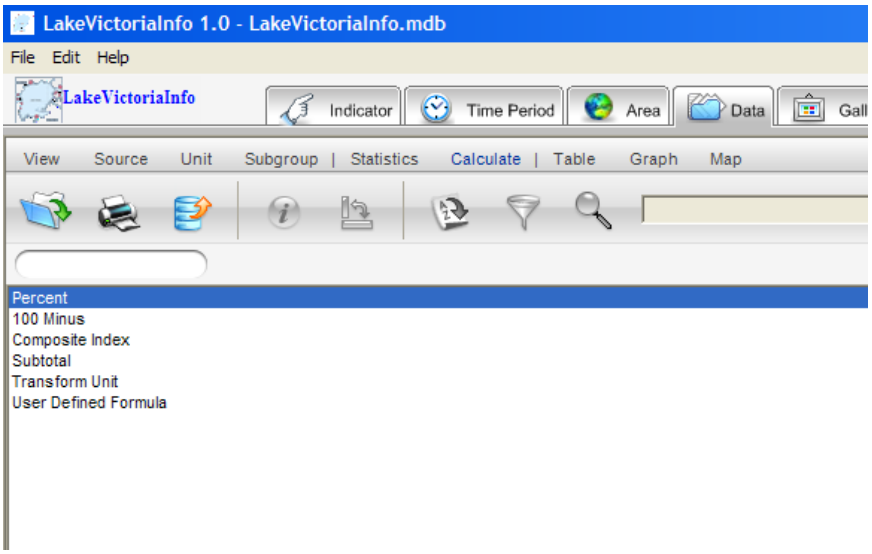


Fig. 8.1 Calculate options

Percent: Convert absolute numbers into percentages.

100 Minus: Calculate inverse indicator values.

Composite Index: Create composite index.

Subtotal: Create national totals from sub-national data.

Transform Unit: Convert measuring unit for the Indicator.

User-Defined Formula: Apply your own formula on the data records.

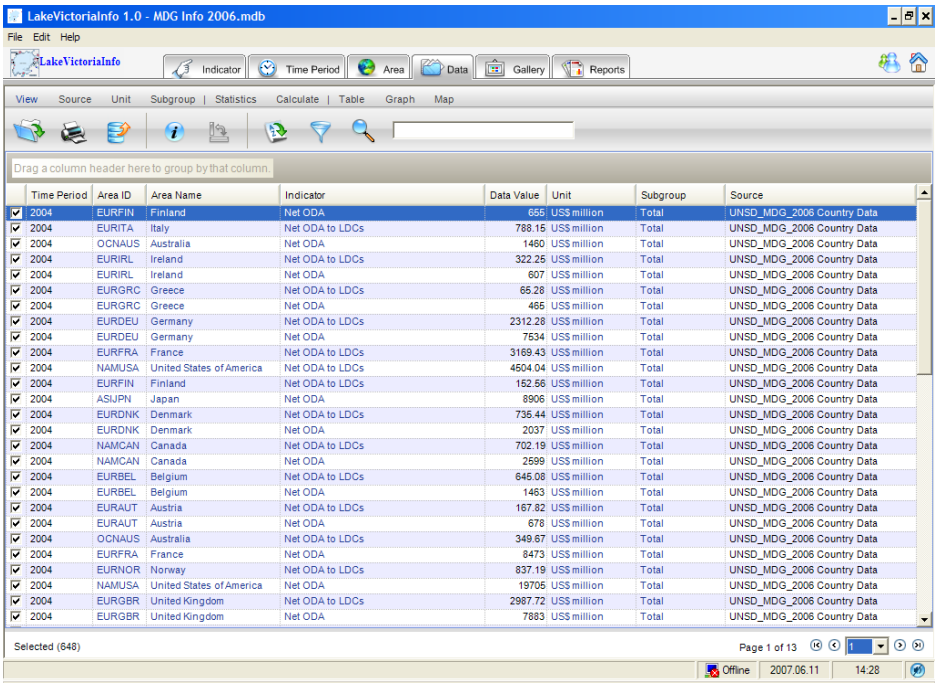
Percent

The percent option lets you convert absolute numbers into percentages. It is based on the formula: 100 x numerator / denominator

Let us suppose we have a data view for the following (Fig. 8.2):

Net ODA (Official Development Assistance) disbursed by European Countries

Net ODA to LDCs (Least Developed Countries) by the European countries.


LakeVictorialnfo 1.0 - MDG Info 2006.mdb
File Edit Help
LakeVictorialnfo
Indicator
Time Period
Area
Data
Gallery
Reports
View Source Unit Subgroup | Statistics Calculate | Table Graph Map
Drag a column header here to group by that column.
Time Period | Area ID | Area Name | Indicator | Data Value | Unit | Subgroup | Source
2004 EURFIN Finland Net ODA 655 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURITA Italy Net ODA to LDCs 788.15 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 OCNAUS Australia Net ODA 1460 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURIRL Ireland Net ODA to LDCs 322.25 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURIRL Ireland Net ODA 607 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURGRC Greece Net ODA to LDCs 65.28 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURGRC Greece Net ODA 465 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURDEU Germany Net ODA to LDCs 2312.28 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURDEU Germany Net ODA 7534 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURFRA France Net ODA to LDCs 3169.43 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 NAMUSA United States of America Net ODA to LDCs 4504.04 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURFIN Finland Net ODA to LDCs 152.56 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 ASIJPN Japan Net ODA 8906 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURDNK Denmark Net ODA to LDCs 736.44 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURDNK Denmark Net ODA 2037 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 NAMCAN Canada Net ODA to LDCs 702.19 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 NAMCAN Canada Net ODA 2599 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURBEL Belgium Net ODA to LDCs 645.08 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURBEL Belgium Net ODA 1463 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURAUT Austria Net ODA to LDCs 167.82 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURAUT Austria Net ODA 678 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 OCNAUS Australia Net ODA to LDCs 349.67 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURFRA France Net ODA 8473 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURNOR Norway Net ODA to LDCs 837.19 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 NAMUSA United States of America Net ODA 19705 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURGBR United Kingdom Net ODA to LDCs 2987.72 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURGBR United Kingdom Net ODA 7883 US$ million Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
Selected (648)
Page 1 of 13
Offline
2007.06.11
14:28
Fig. 8.2 Data view of source indicators

We want to find out Net ODA to LDCs as a percentage of the total ODA by the European countries.

We can use the Percent option to generate the percentage figure based on the available data.

Click on **Calculate** in the Data page option bar and double-click on the **Percent** option.

There are five steps in Percent option.

Step 1: Numerator

In Step 1, specify the numerator to calculate the percentage. The numerator should be Net ODA to LDCs.

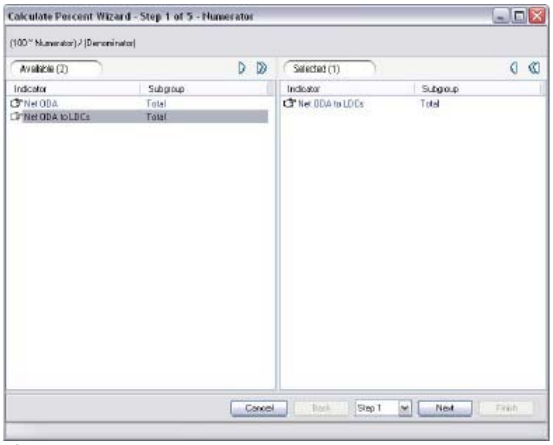


Fig. 8.3 Numerator

To select the numerator, double-click on the indicator in the Available pane. The indicator will appear in the Selected pane (Fig. 8.3).

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Denominator

In Step 2, select the Denominator to calculate the percentage. The denominator should be Net ODA.

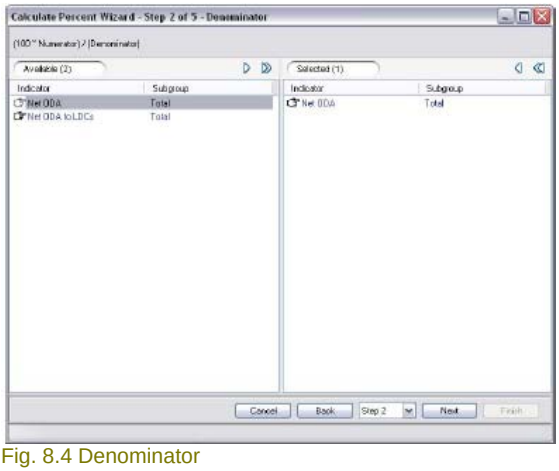


Fig. 8.4 Denominator

To select the denominator, double-click on the indicator in the Available pane. The indicator will appear in the Selected pane (Fig. 8.4).

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Save As

In Step 3, you can specify the save options for the new indicator (Fig. 8.5).

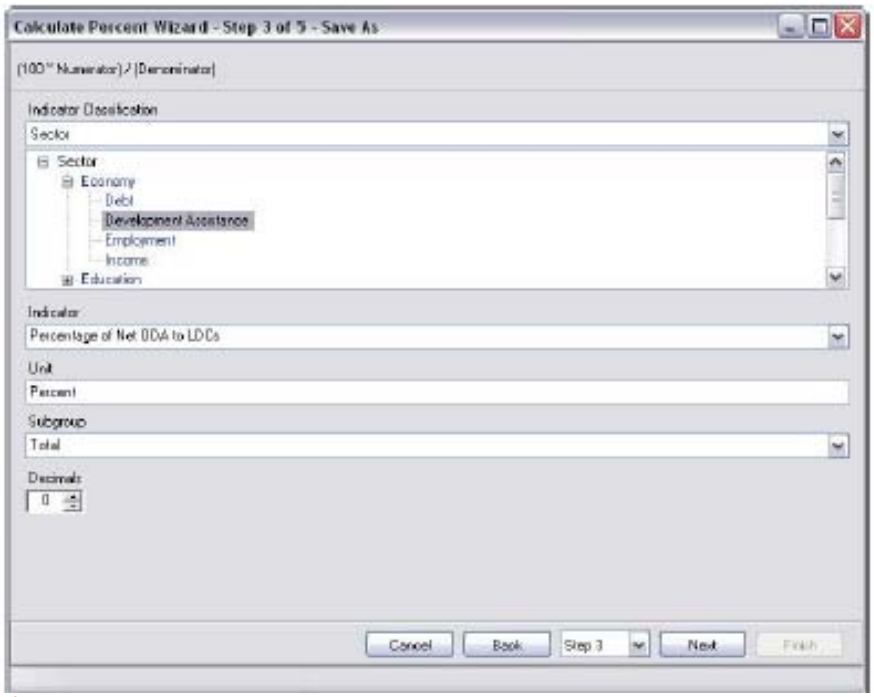


Fig. 8.5 Save As

Select the desired sector or sub sector from the sector window to classify the Indicator.

Click on the text box below **Indicator** to enter indicator name. You can also choose a name from the drop-down list.

Enter the new unit in the text box below **Unit**.

Click the text box below **Subgroup** to specify the subgroup. You can also choose a subgroup from the drop-down list.

Specify the decimal places that you want to present your data value in the text box below **Decimal**.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Calculations

In Step 4 you can preview the calculations in a excel sheet (Fig. 8.6).

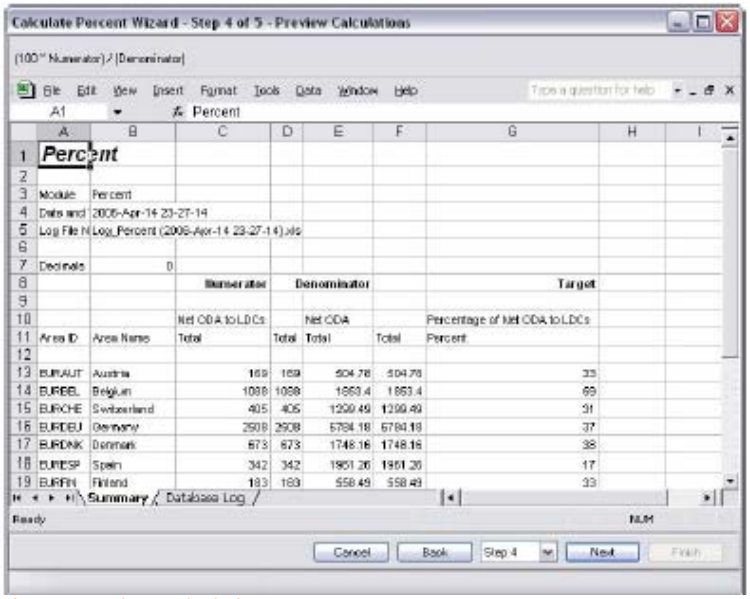


Fig. 8.6 Preview Calculations

The sheet displays the calculated indicator for all the areas in the data view.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5

Step 5: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Step 5 is the last step of the Percent option. Here you can view the data entry spreadsheet for the new indicator (Fig. 8.7).

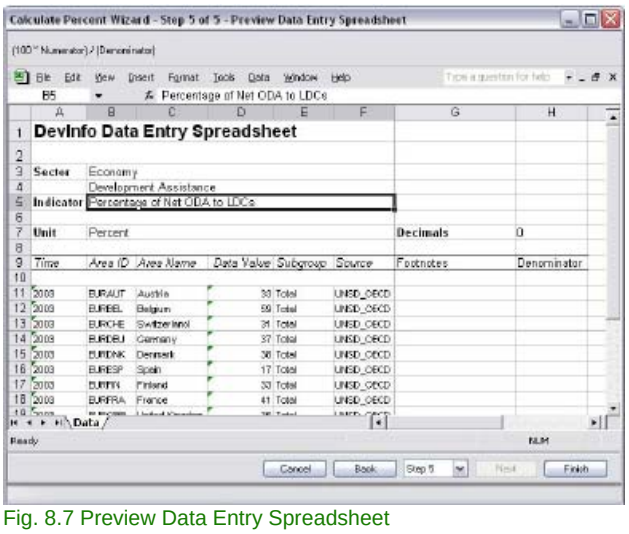


Fig. 8.7 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data to a new database. The database is stored in the following location: C:\DevInfo\DevInfo 5.0\Data folder

100 Minus

The 100 Minus option lets you calculate the inverse of available indicators. For instance, if you have data for the literacy rate, you can use this option to find out the illiteracy rate.

The indicator is calculated based on the following formula:

X = 100 – (data value of indicator)

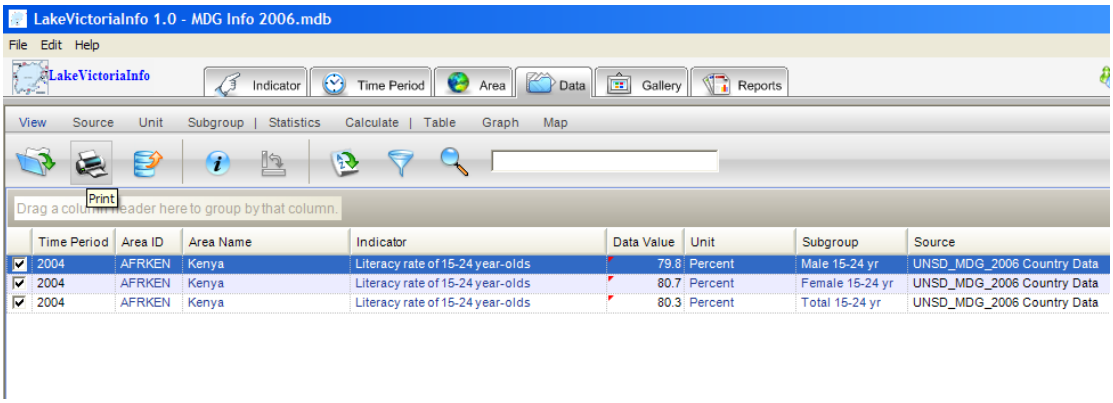

LakeVictoriaInfo 1.0 - MDG Info 2006.mdb
File Edit Help
LakeVictoriaInfo
Indicator
Time Period
Area
Data
Gallery
Reports
View Source Unit Subgroup | Statistics Calculate | Table Graph Map
Print
Drag a column header here to group by that column.
Time Period Area ID Area Name Indicator Data Value Unit Subgroup Source
2004 AFRKEN Kenya Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds 79.8 Percent Male 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRKEN Kenya Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds 80.7 Percent Female 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRKEN Kenya Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds 80.3 Percent Total 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data

Fig. 8.8 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.8) contains Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds. We can use the 100 Minus option to generate the Adult illiteracy rate for 15-24 year-olds using the formula:

X = 100 – Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

100 Minus involves four steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, specify the indicator. Double-click on the indicator in the Available pane. The indicator will appear in the Selected pane (Fig. 8.9).

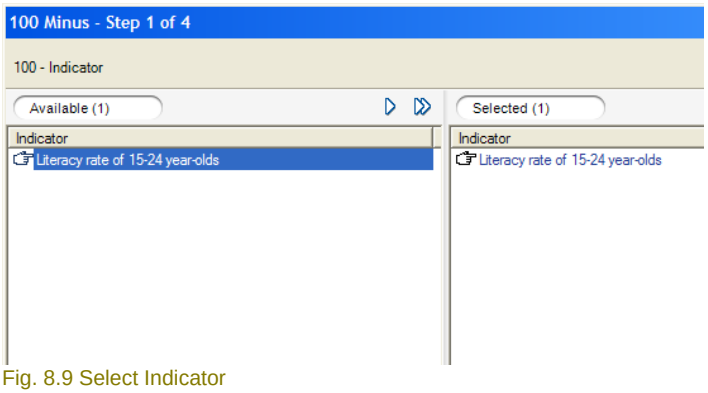


Fig. 8.9 Select Indicator

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Save As

In Step 2, you can specify the Indicator Classification. Select the sector and sub sector for the Indicator (Fig. 8.10).

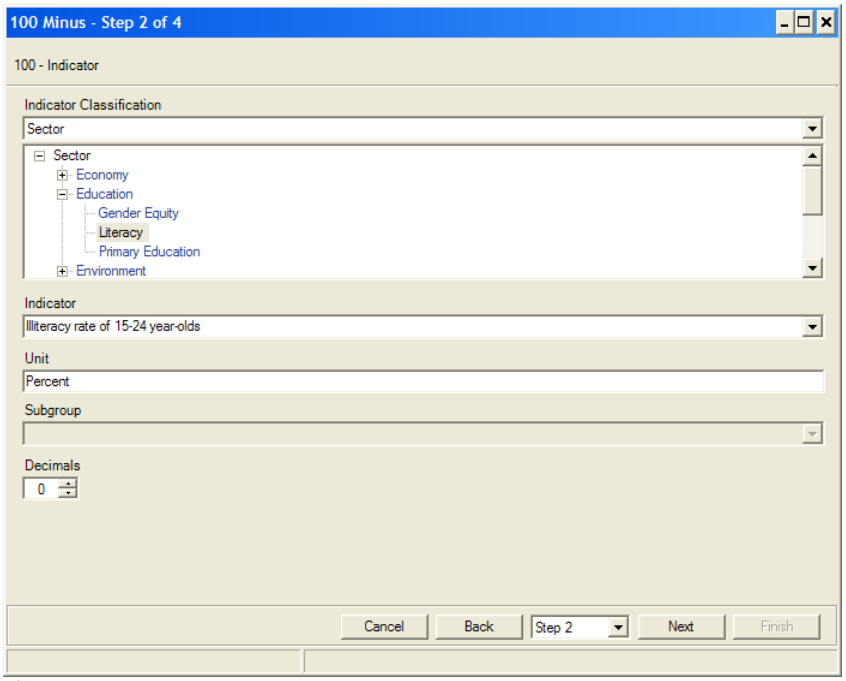


Fig. 8.10 Save As

Step 3: Preview Calculations

In Step 3, you can preview the calculations in excel (Fig. 8.11).

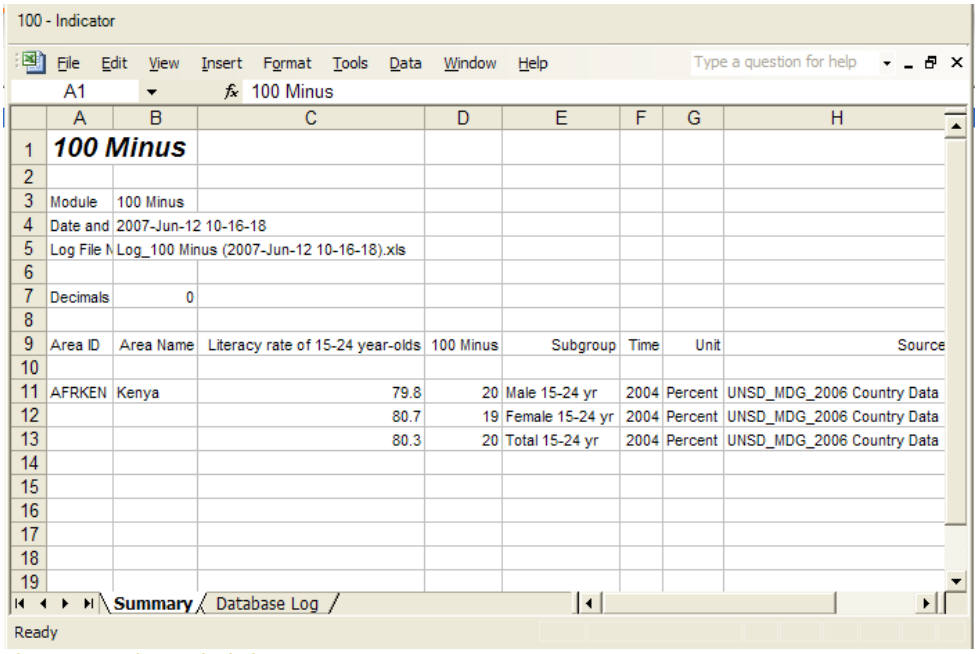
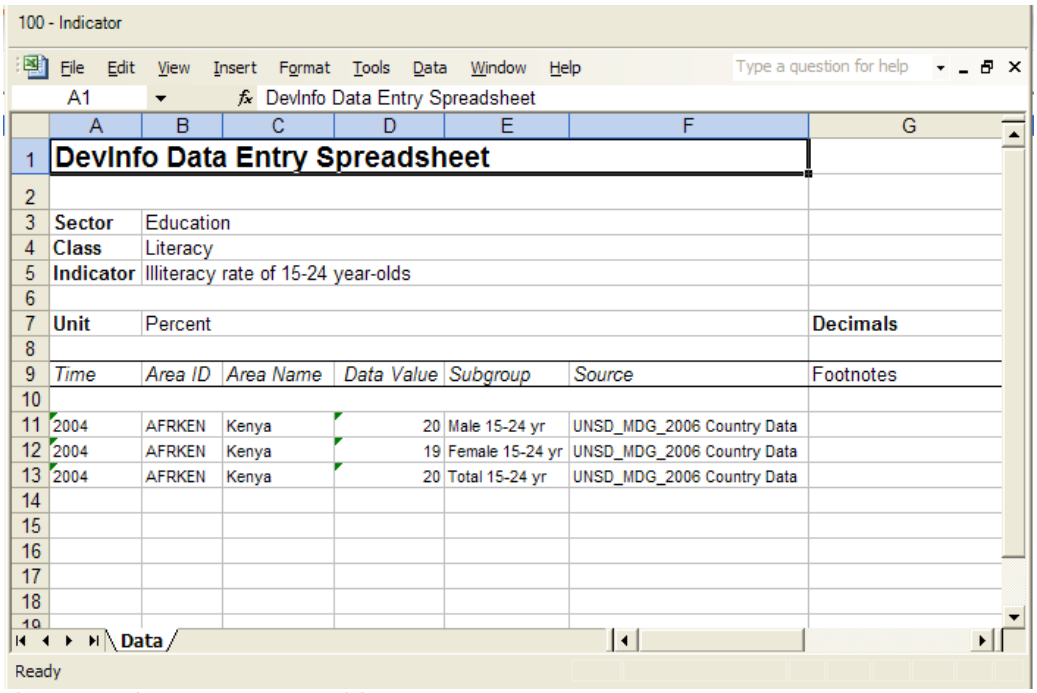

100 - Indicator
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
Type a question for help
A1
100 Minus
100 Minus
Module 100 Minus
Date and 2007-Jun-12 10-16-18
Log File N Log_100 Minus (2007-Jun-12 10-16-18).xls
Decimals 0
Area ID Area Name Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds 100 Minus Subgroup Time Unit Source
AFRKEN Kenya 79.8 20 Male 15-24 yr 2004 Percent UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
80.7 19 Female 15-24 yr 2004 Percent UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
80.3 20 Total 15-24 yr 2004 Percent UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
Summary
Database Log
Ready

Fig. 8.11 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

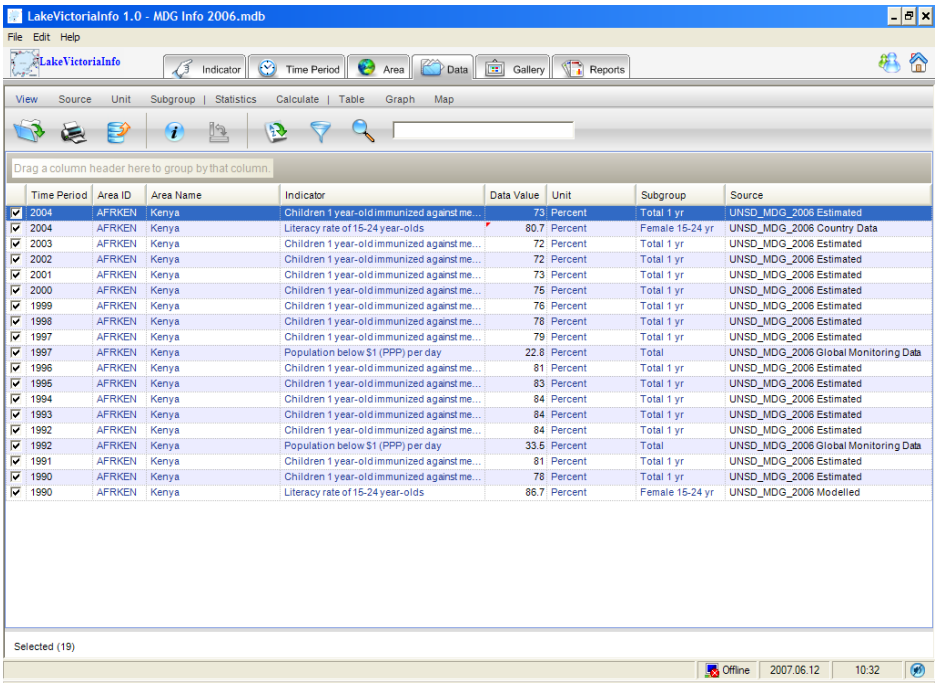
In Step 4, you can preview the new indicator in the data entry spreadsheet view (Fig. 8.12).


100 - Indicator
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
Type a question for help
A1
DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet
DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet
Sector Education
Class Literacy
Indicator Illiteracy rate of 15-24 year-olds
Unit Percent
Decimals
Time Area ID Area Name Data Value Subgroup Source Footnotes
2004 AFRKEN Kenya 20 Male 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRKEN Kenya 19 Female 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRKEN Kenya 20 Total 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
Data
Ready
Fig. 8.12 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

Composite Index

A composite index is constructed by combining the values of several indicators into one value on a defined scale. You can assign weights to the indicators and create a weighted composite index.


LakeVictoriaInfo 1.0 - MDG Info 2006.mdb
File Edit Help
LakeVictoriaInfo
Indicator
Time Period
Area
Data
Gallery
Reports
View Source Unit Subgroup | Statistics Calculate | Table Graph Map
Drag a column header here to group by that column.
Time Period | Area ID | Area Name | Indicator | Data Value | Unit | Subgroup | Source
2004 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 73 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 AFRKEN Kenya Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds 80.7 Percent Female 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2003 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 72 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2002 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 72 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2001 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 73 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2000 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 75 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1999 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 76 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1998 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 78 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1997 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 79 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1997 AFRKEN Kenya Population below $1 (PPP) per day 22.8 Percent Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Global Monitoring Data
1996 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 81 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1995 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 83 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1994 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 84 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1993 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 84 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1992 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 84 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1992 AFRKEN Kenya Population below $1 (PPP) per day 33.6 Percent Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Global Monitoring Data
1991 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 81 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1990 AFRKEN Kenya Children 1 year-old immunized against me... 78 Percent Total 1 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1990 AFRKEN Kenya Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds 86.7 Percent Female 15-24 yr UNSD_MDG_2006 Modelled
Selected (19)
Offline
2007.06.12
10:32
Fig. 8.13 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.13) shows data available on following indicators:

- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds-Percent-Female 15-24 yr
- Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles- Percent-Total 1 yr
- Proportion of Population below $1 (PPP) per day-Percent-Total
- You can use Composite Index option to combine these indicators and generate one value to reflect all these different elements.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, you can select the indicators that you want to combine to generate the composite index (Fig. 8.14).

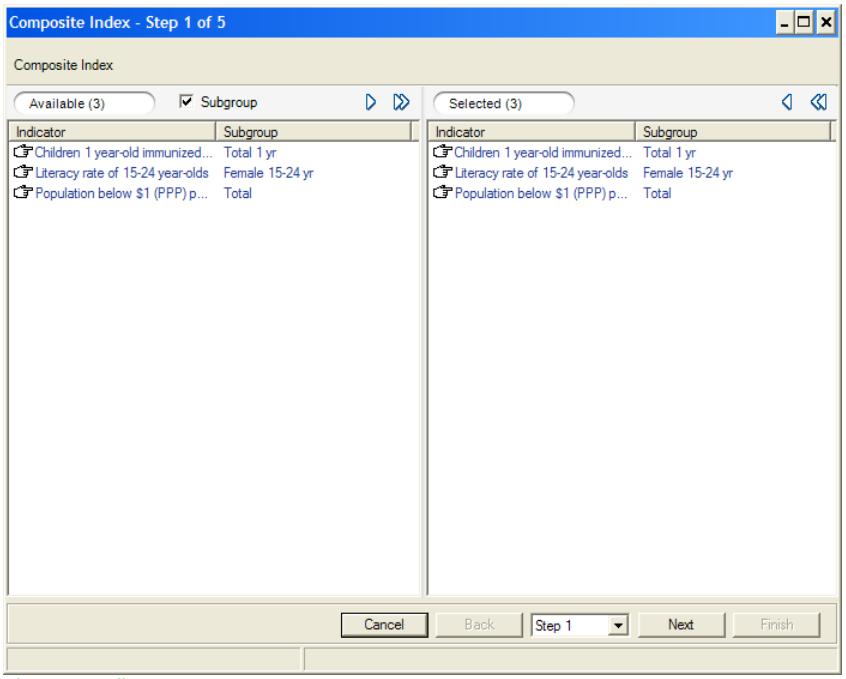


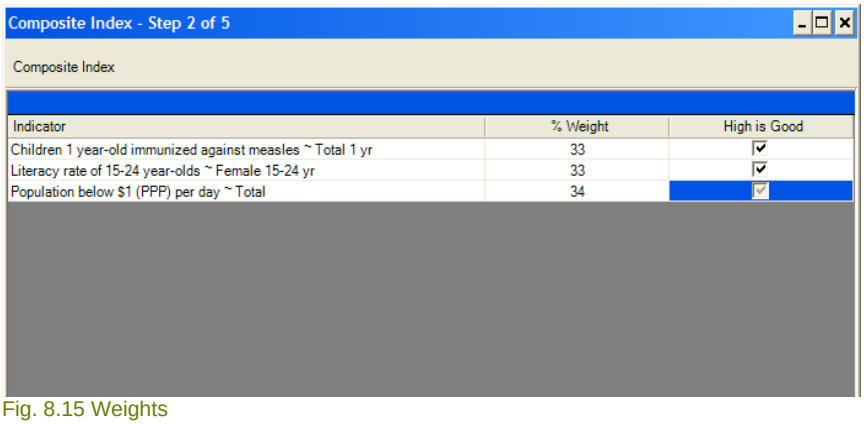
Fig. 8.14 Indicator

Double-click on the indicators to select the Indicators.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Weights

In Step 2, you can assign weights for each indicator. Notice that by default equal weight is applied to all the indicators (Fig. 8.15).


Composite Index - Step 2 of 5
Composite Index
Indicator
% Weight
High is Good
Children 1 year-old immunized against measles ~ Total 1 yr
33
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds ~ Female 15-24 yr
33
Population below $1 (PPP) per day ~ Total
34
Fig. 8.15 Weights

You can modify the weight to suit the requirements in your context.

Note that the sum of the weights should equal 100.

Check the cell in the column **High is Good** for indicators where a higher value is better than a lower value. Uncheck the cell for indicators for which reverse is true.

In the above example, uncheck the box for the indicator ‘Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day’.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Save As

In Step 3, you can specify the Indicator Classification. Select the Sector and sub sector for classifying the Indicator (Fig. 8.16).

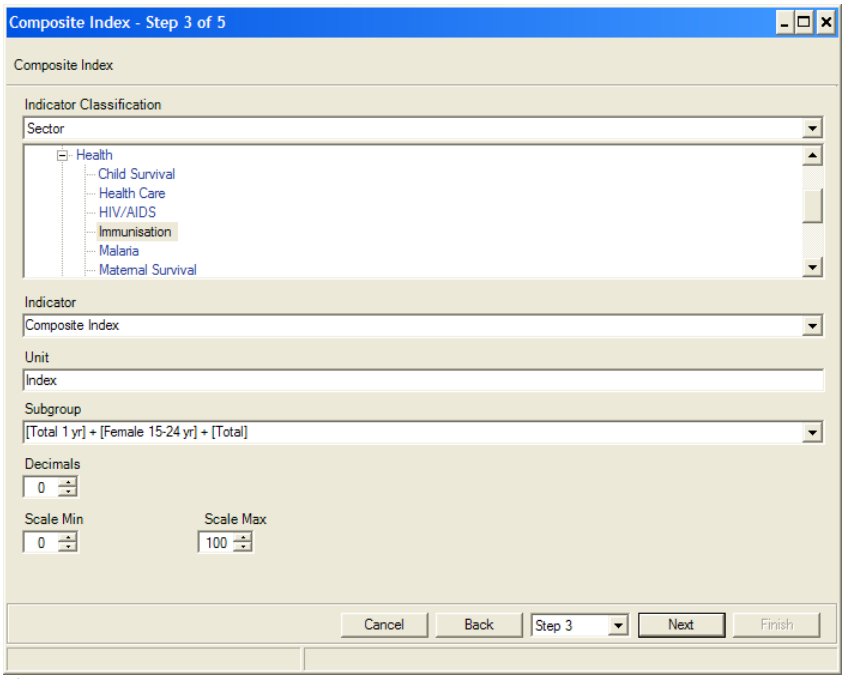


Fig. 8.16 Save As

Specify the Indicator name, Unit and Subgroup in the respective text bars.

Specify the scale for the index under the **Scale Min** and **Scale Max** text boxes. For instance, you can prepare a composite index on a scale of 0 to 1 or 0 to 100.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Calculations

In Step 4, you can preview the calculations performed to generate the composite index (Fig. 8.17).

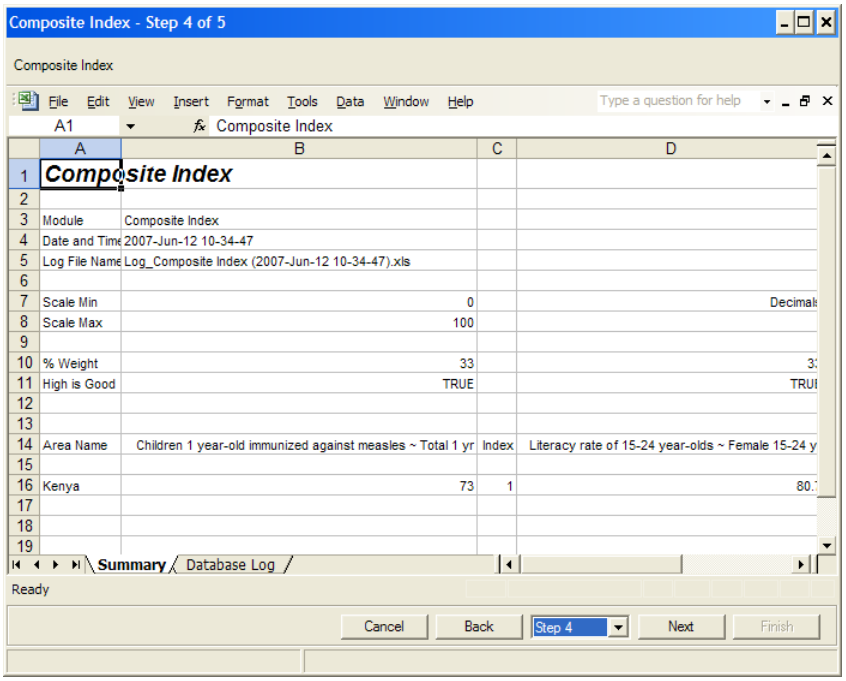


Fig. 8.17 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Step 5: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

In Step 5, you can preview the data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.18).

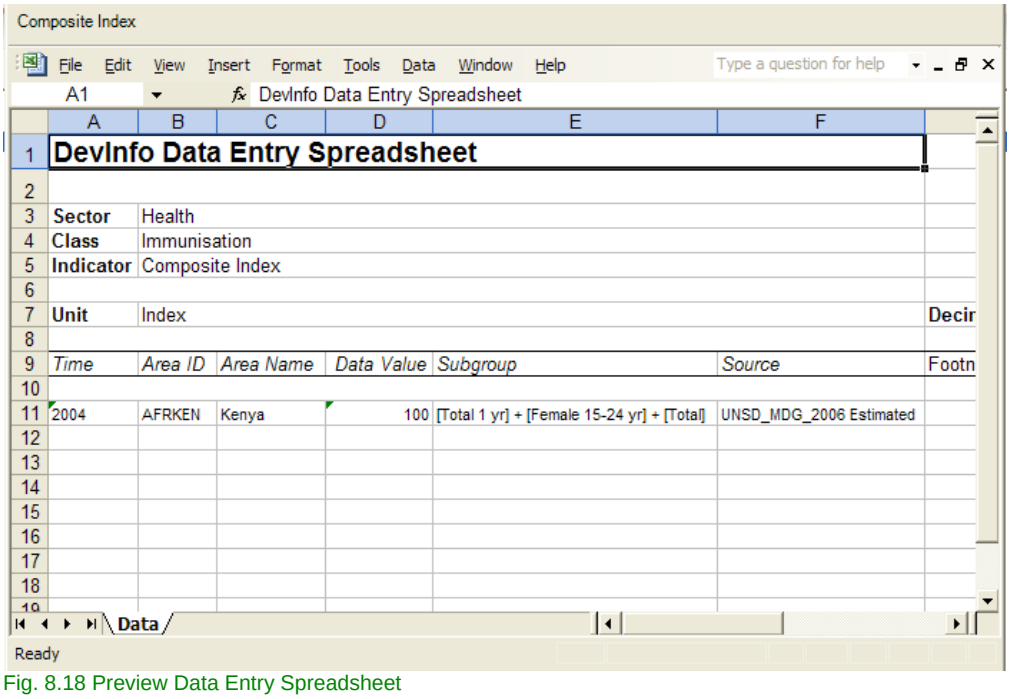


Fig. 8.18 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

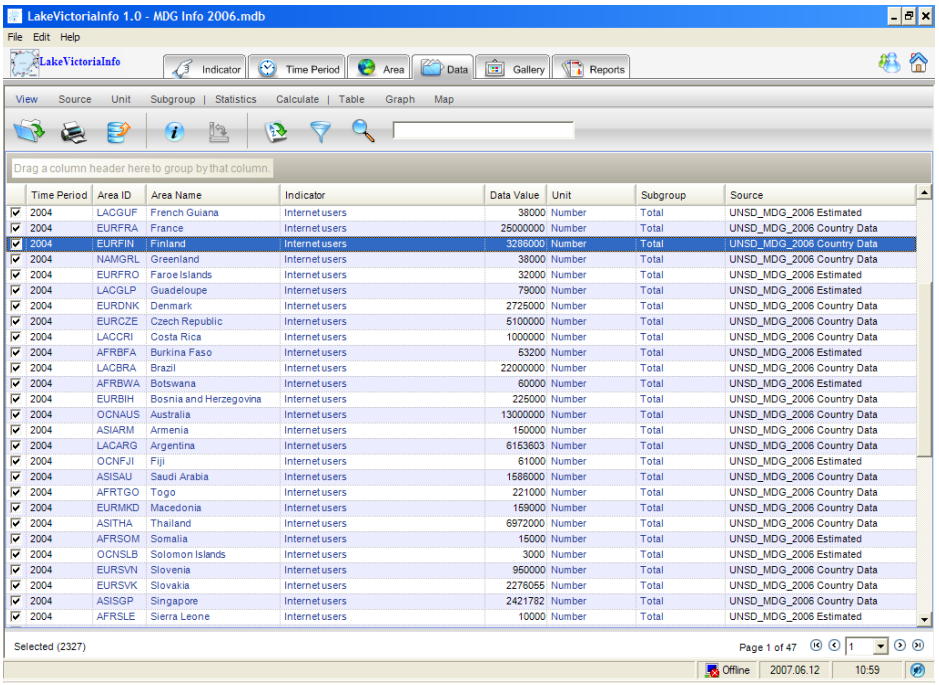
Click **Finish** to save the Index in a new database.

Subtotal

Note

Subtotal should be used only after verifying that the unit of measurement for the indicator selected can be subtotaled. Also, you need to account for the survey methodology before applying the subtotal utility.

The Subtotal option lets you to create subtotal data values from a lower to a higher level of geographic areas. For example, this option can be used to generate subtotals at the national level based on subtotals for the sub-national level. This option may be used to subtotal census data in some cases.


LakeVictoriaInfo 1.0 - MDG Info 2006.mdb
File Edit Help
LakeVictoriaInfo
Indicator
Time Period
Area
Data
Gallery
Reports
View Source Unit Subgroup | Statistics Calculate | Table Graph Map
Drag a column header here to group by that column.
Time Period | Area ID | Area Name | Indicator | Data Value | Unit | Subgroup | Source
2004 LACGUF French Guiana Internet users 38000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURFRA France Internet users 25000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURFIN Finland Internet users 3286000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 NAMGRL Greenland Internet users 38000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURFRO Faroe Islands Internet users 32000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 LACGLP Guadeloupe Internet users 79000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURDNK Denmark Internet users 2725000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURCZE Czech Republic Internet users 5100000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 LACCRI Costa Rica Internet users 1000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRBFA Burkina Faso Internet users 53200 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 LACBRA Brazil Internet users 22000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRBWA Botswana Internet users 60000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURBIH Bosnia and Herzegovina Internet users 225000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 OCNAUS Australia Internet users 13000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 ASIARM Armenia Internet users 150000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 LACARG Argentina Internet users 6153603 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 OCNFJI Fiji Internet users 61000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 ASISAU Saudi Arabia Internet users 1586000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRTGO Togo Internet users 221000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURMKD Macedonia Internet users 159000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 ASITHA Thailand Internet users 6972000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRSOM Somalia Internet users 15000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 OCNSLB Solomon Islands Internet users 3000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURSVN Slovenia Internet users 950000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURSVK Slovakia Internet users 2276055 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 ASISGP Singapore Internet users 2421782 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRSLE Sierra Leone Internet users 10000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
Selected (2327)
Page 1 of 47
Offline
2007.06.12
10:59
Fig. 8.19 Data view for subtotal

The Data View (Fig 8.19) contains the Internet Users in numbers.

We can use the Subtotal option to generate data for Internet Users in numbers for each continent.

The Subtotal option involves four steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, Select the Indicator for which you want to calculate the subtotal (Fig. 8.20).

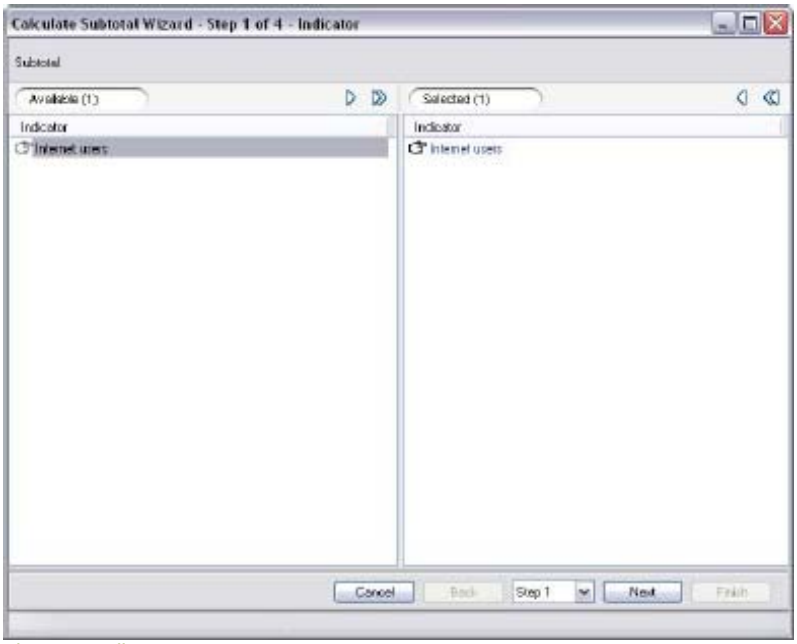


Fig. 8.20 Indicator

To select, double-click the Indicator in the Available pane. The Indicator appears in the Selected pane.

Click **Next** to proceed to step 2.

Step 2: Levels

In Step 2, you can specify the level for which you want to generate the subtotal figures (Fig. 8.21).

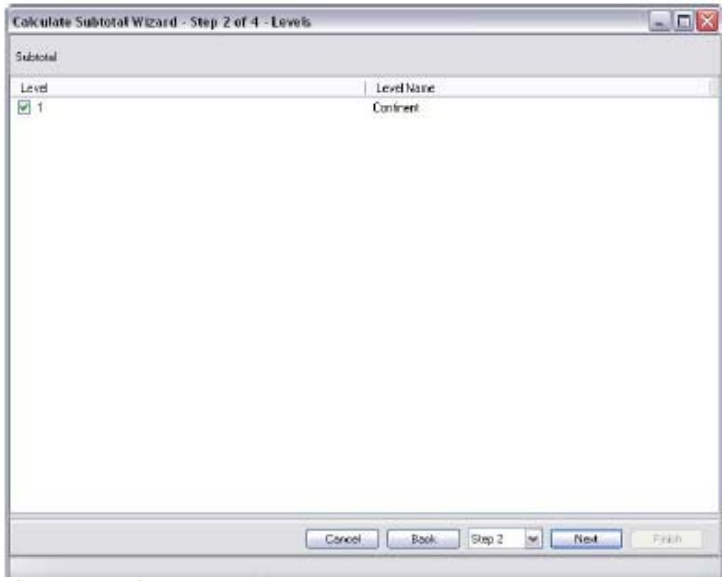


Fig. 8.21 Level

Notice that the level above the current level of data is available in the window.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Preview Calculations

Step 3 provides a preview (Fig 8.22) of the calculated values.

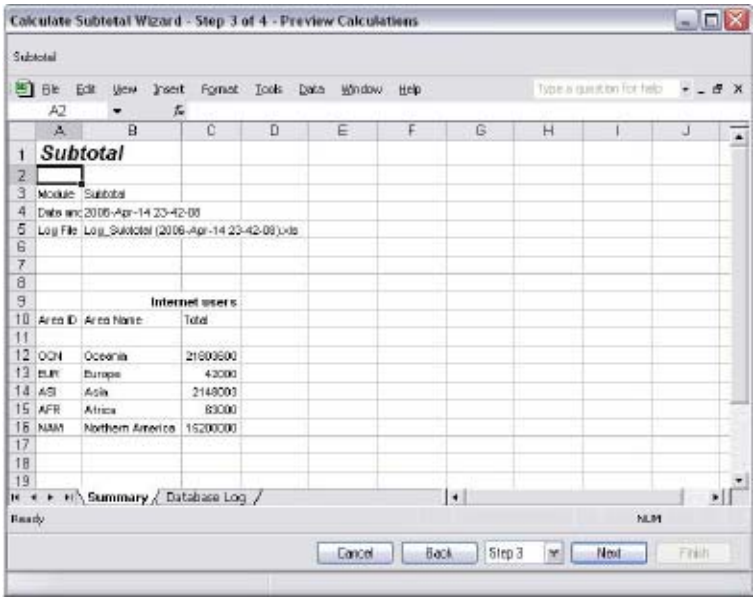
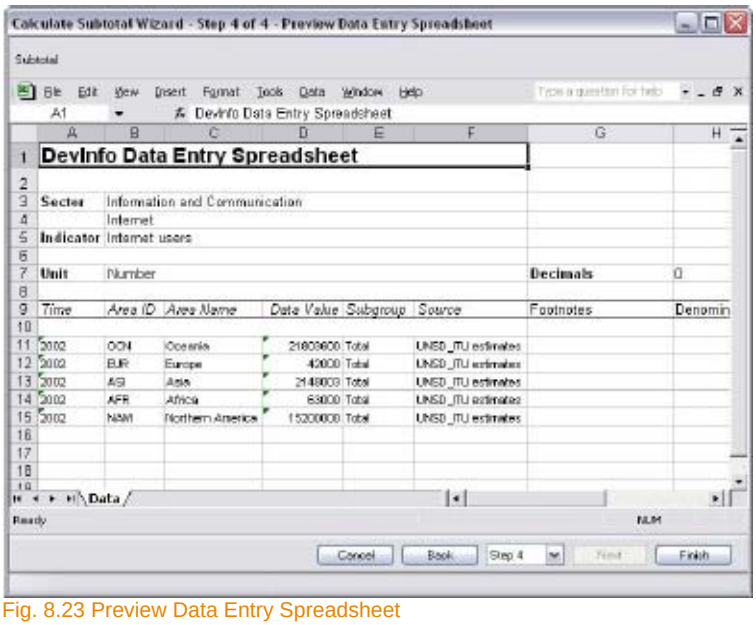


Fig. 8.22 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

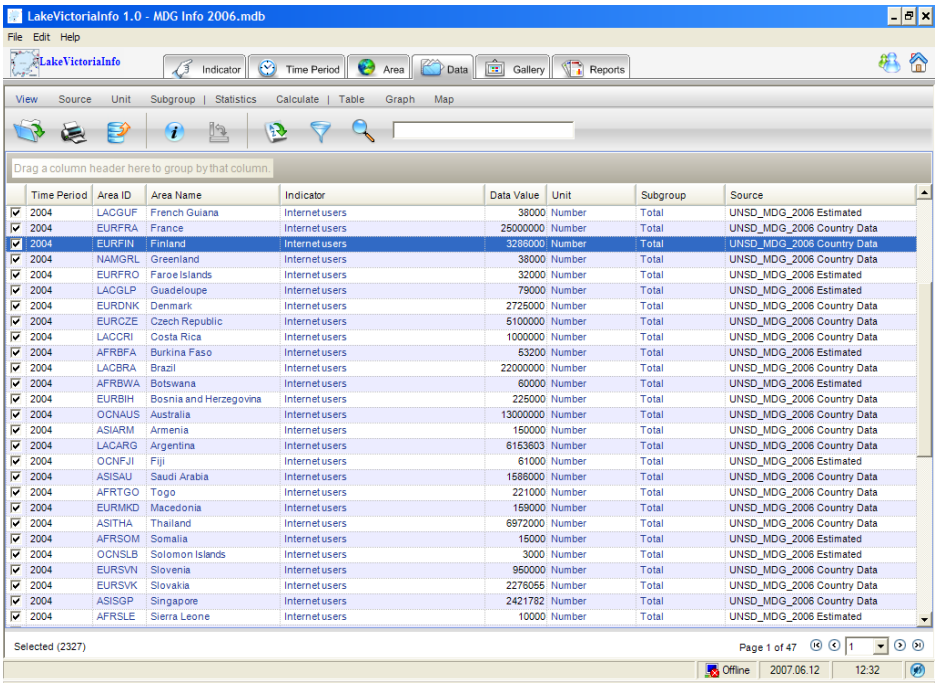
In Step 4, you can preview the DevInfo data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.23).


Calculate Subtotal Wizard - Step 4 of 4 - Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet
Subtotal
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
A1
DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet
DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet
Sector Information and Communication
Internet
Indicator Internet users
Unit Number
Decimals 0
Time Area ID Area Name Data Value Subgroup Source Footnotes Denomin
2002 OCN Oceania 21809600 Total UNSD_ITU estimates
2002 EUR Europe 42000 Total UNSD_ITU estimates
2002 ASI Asia 2148009 Total UNSD_ITU estimates
2002 AFR Africa 69000 Total UNSD_ITU estimates
2002 NAM Northern America 15200000 Total UNSD_ITU estimates
Data
Ready
NUM
Cancel
Back
Step 4
Next
Finish
Fig. 8.23 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

Transform Unit

The Transform Unit option allows transforming a Unit by a multiplier. For example, this option can be used to change “thousand” to “million” or “number” to “thousand”.


LakeVictoriaInfo 1.0 - MDG Info 2006.mdb
File Edit Help
LakeVictoriaInfo
Indicator
Time Period
Area
Data
Gallery
Reports
View Source Unit Subgroup | Statistics Calculate | Table Graph Map
Drag a column header here to group by that column.
Time Period | Area ID | Area Name | Indicator | Data Value | Unit | Subgroup | Source
2004 LACGUF French Guiana Internet users 38000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURFRA France Internet users 25000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURFIN Finland Internet users 3286000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 NAMGRL Greenland Internet users 38000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURFRO Faroe Islands Internet users 32000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 LACGLP Guadeloupe Internet users 79000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURDNK Denmark Internet users 2725000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURCZE Czech Republic Internet users 5100000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 LACCRI Costa Rica Internet users 1000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRBFA Burkina Faso Internet users 53200 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 LACBRA Brazil Internet users 22000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRBWA Botswana Internet users 60000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURBIH Bosnia and Herzegovina Internet users 225000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 OCNAUS Australia Internet users 13000000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 ASIARM Armenia Internet users 150000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 LACARG Argentina Internet users 6153603 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 OCNFJI Fiji Internet users 61000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 ASISAU Saudi Arabia Internet users 1586000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRTGO Togo Internet users 221000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURMKD Macedonia Internet users 159000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 ASITHA Thailand Internet users 6972000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRSOM Somalia Internet users 15000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 OCNSLB Solomon Islands Internet users 3000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2004 EURSVN Slovenia Internet users 950000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 EURSVK Slovakia Internet users 2276055 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 ASISGP Singapore Internet users 2421782 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2004 AFRSLE Sierra Leone Internet users 10000 Number Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
Selected (2327)
Page 1 of 47
Offline
2007.06.12
12:32
Fig. 8.24 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.24) contains the Internet Users in numbers for select countries. Let’s use the Transform Unit option to generate data for Internet Users in thousand.

The Transform Unit option involves five steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, specify the Indicator for which you want to transform the unit (Fig. 8.25).

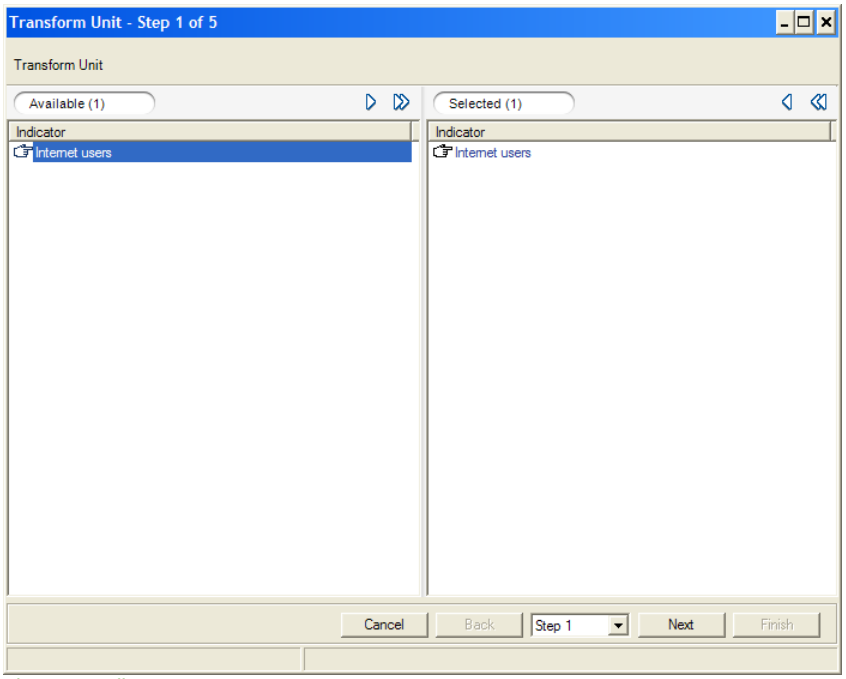


Fig. 8.25 Indicator

To select, double-click on the Indicator in the Available pane. The Indicator appears in the Selected pane.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Unit Conversion Factors

In Step 2, specify the conversion factor and the target unit (Fig. 8.26).

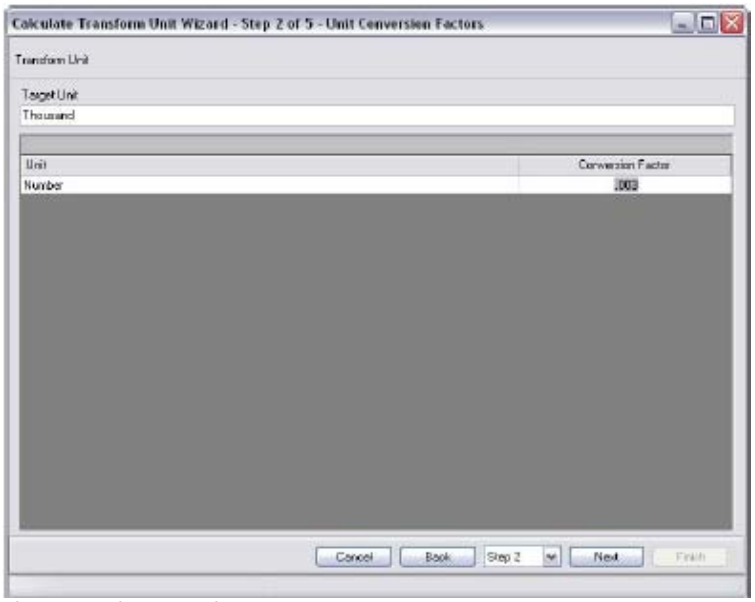


Fig. 8.26 Unit Conversion Factors

Enter the target Unit in the text box below **Target Unit**.

Enter the factor of conversion in the **Conversion Factor** column. The source unit will be converted into the target unit based on the conversion factor.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Save As

In Step 3, provide the Indicator Classification details (Fig. 8.27).

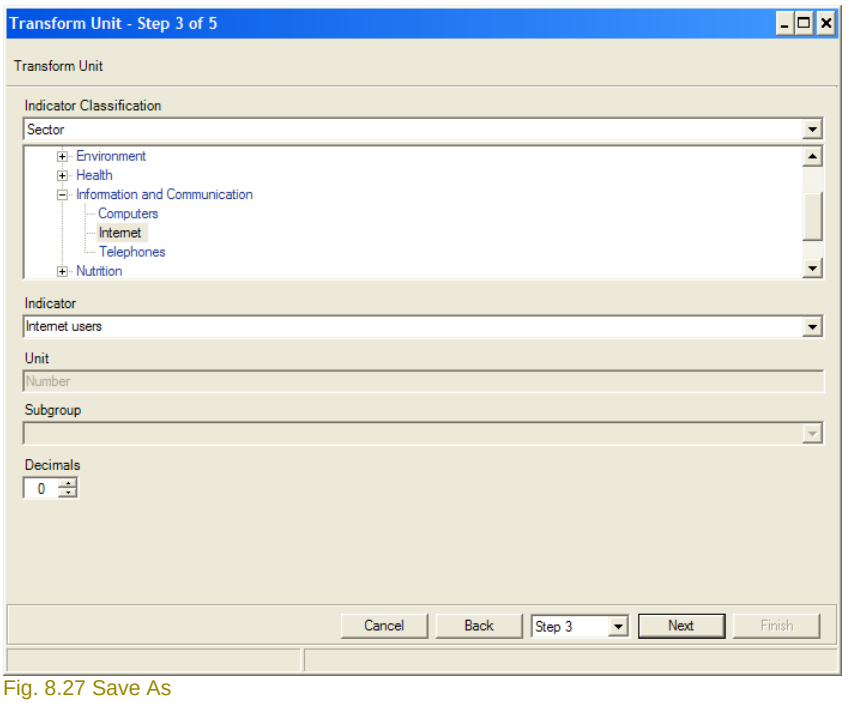


Fig. 8.27 Save As

Enter the Sector Classification details in the Sector window.

Highlight the Sector or sub sector for classifying the Indicators.

Notice that the Unit reflects the new unit mentioned in Step 2.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Calculation

In Step 4, you can preview the calculated values (Fig. 8.28).

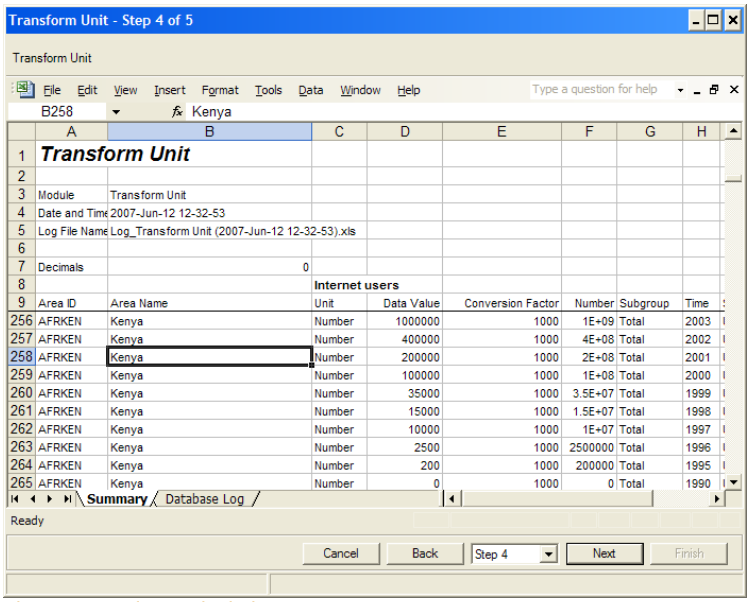

Transform Unit - Step 4 of 5
Transform Unit
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
Type a question for help
B258
Kenya
Transform Unit
Module Transform Unit
Date and Time 2007-Jun-12 12-32-53
Log File Name Log_Transform Unit (2007-Jun-12 12-32-53).xls
Decimals 0
Internet users
Area ID Area Name Unit Data Value Conversion Factor Number Subgroup Time
AFRKEN Kenya Number 1000000 1000 1E+09 Total 2003
AFRKEN Kenya Number 400000 1000 4E+08 Total 2002
AFRKEN Kenya Number 200000 1000 2E+08 Total 2001
AFRKEN Kenya Number 100000 1000 1E+08 Total 2000
AFRKEN Kenya Number 35000 1000 3.5E+07 Total 1999
AFRKEN Kenya Number 15000 1000 1.5E+07 Total 1998
AFRKEN Kenya Number 10000 1000 1E+07 Total 1997
AFRKEN Kenya Number 2500 1000 2500000 Total 1996
AFRKEN Kenya Number 200 1000 200000 Total 1995
AFRKEN Kenya Number 0 1000 0 Total 1990
Summary Database Log
Ready
Cancel Back Step 4 Next Finish

Fig. 8.28 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Step 5: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

In Step 5, you can preview the DevInfo data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.29).

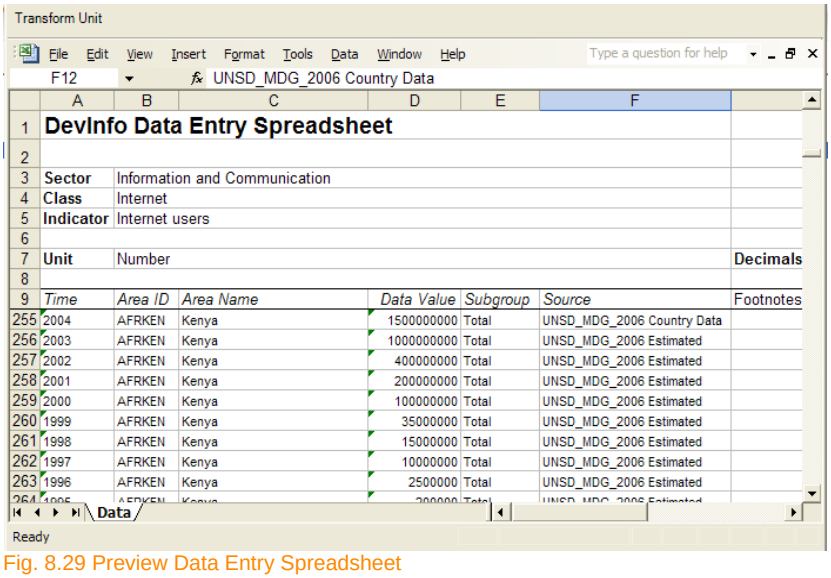

Transform Unit
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help
Type a question for help
F12
UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet
Sector Information and Communication
Class Internet
Indicator Internet users
Unit Number
Decimals
Time Area ID Area Name Data Value Subgroup Source Footnotes
2004 AFRKEN Kenya 1500000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Country Data
2003 AFRKEN Kenya 1000000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2002 AFRKEN Kenya 400000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2001 AFRKEN Kenya 200000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
2000 AFRKEN Kenya 100000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1999 AFRKEN Kenya 35000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1998 AFRKEN Kenya 15000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1997 AFRKEN Kenya 10000000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
1996 AFRKEN Kenya 2500000 Total UNSD_MDG_2006 Estimated
Data
Ready

Fig. 8.29 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

User-Defined Formula

The User-Defined Formula option provides a method to perform a calculation on the data, based on a custom formula.

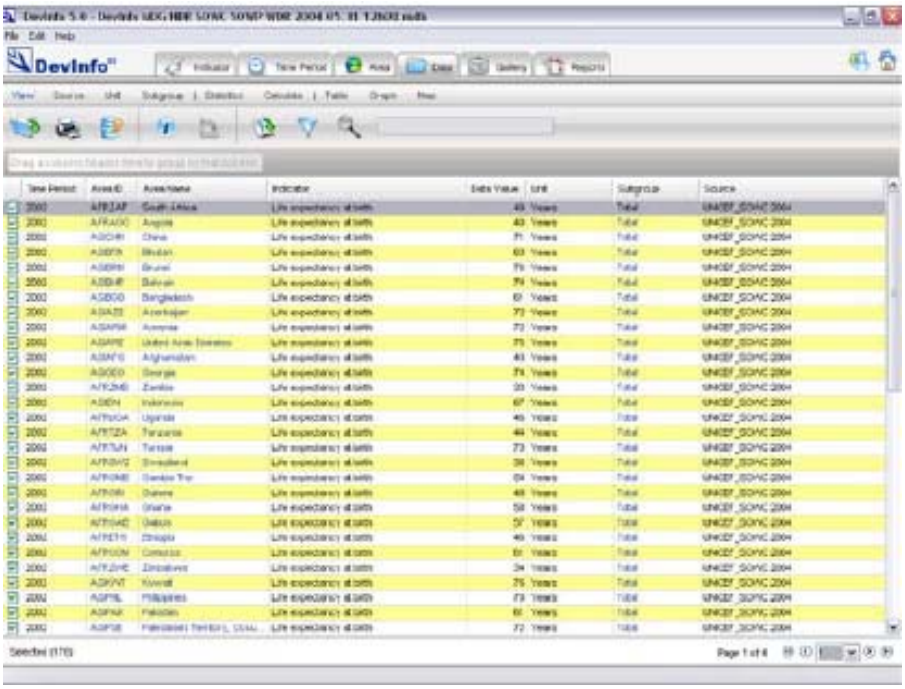


Fig. 8.30 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.30) contains Life expectancy at birth in years of some countries in Africa for the year 2000-2005. We can use the User-defined formula option to calculate **Life Expectancy Index** using the formula:

Life Expectancy Index = Life expectancy at birth - 25 / 85 – 25

The User defined formula option involves four steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, enter the custom formula in the formula bar (Fig. 8.31).

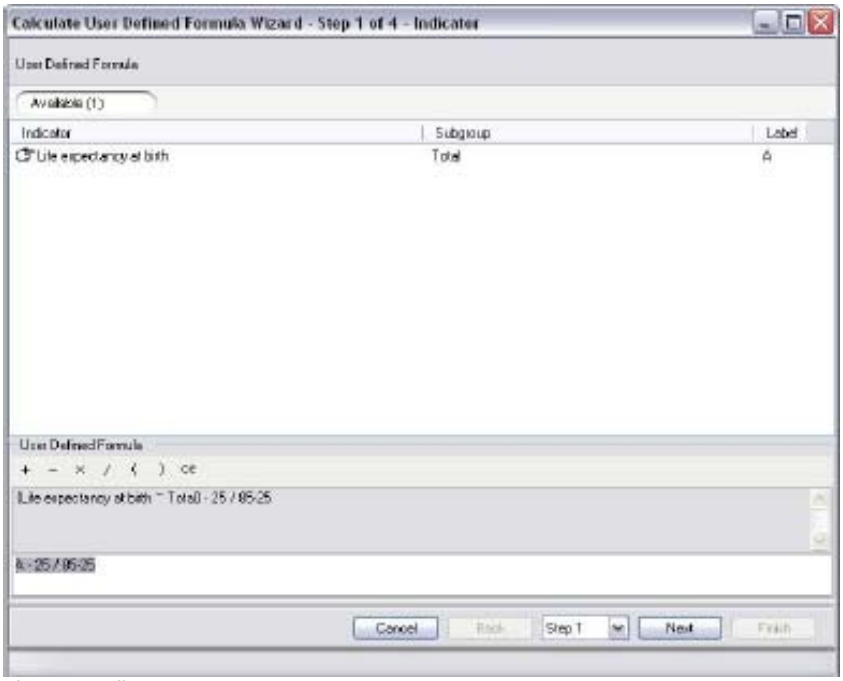


Fig. 8.31 Indicator

Use the operators available below the Formula Text bar to form your argument. Notice that you can use labels for the long indicator names in the text bar. For example, you can use “A” instead of the long Indicator name. The window below the operators displays the long indicator name.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Save As

In Step 2, you can provide the Indicator classification option (Fig. 8.32).

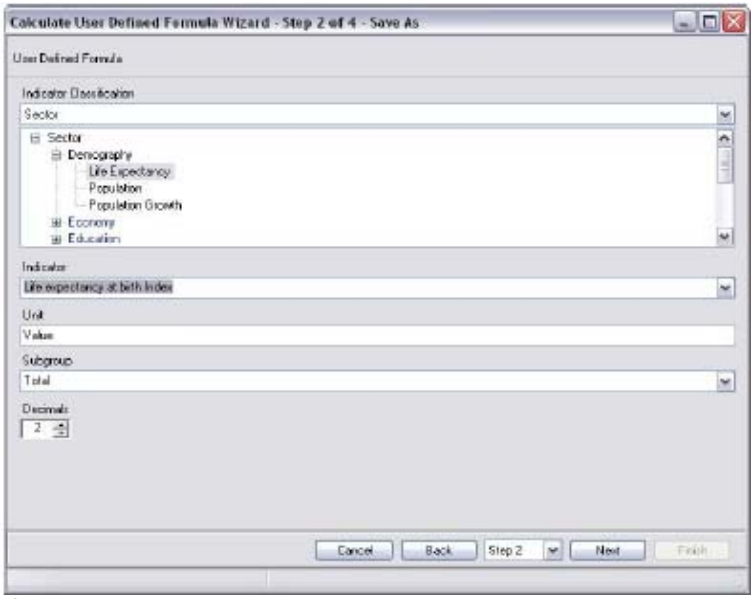


Fig. 8.32 Save As

Highlight the Sector or sub Sector to classify the new Indicator.

Specify the Indicator name, Unit, Subgroup and the decimal places for the data value.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3

Step 3: Preview Calculations

In Step 3 you can see a preview of the calculated values (Fig. 8.33).

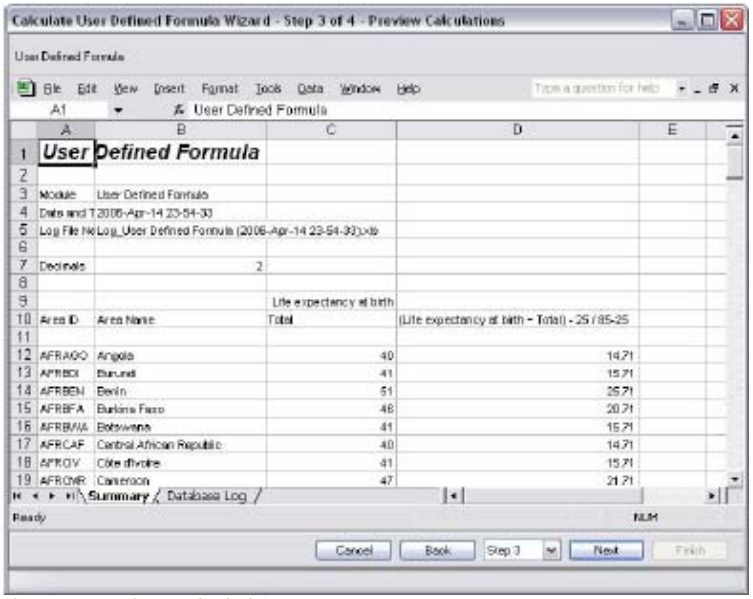
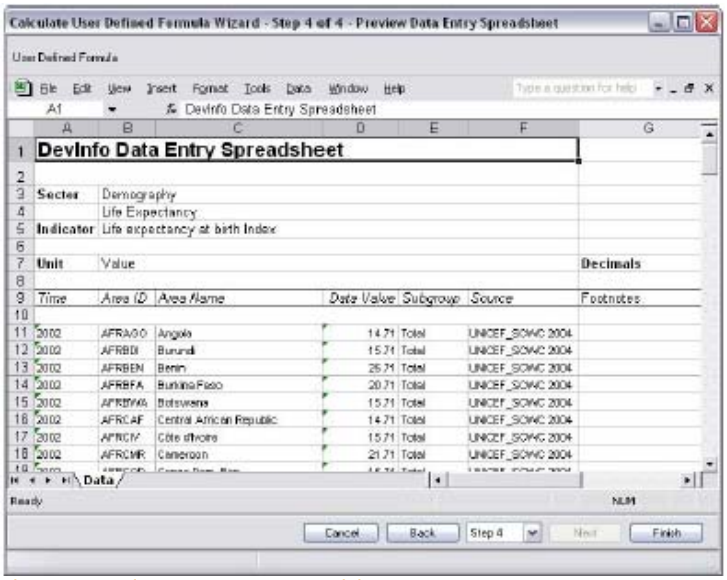


Fig. 8.33 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Step 4 provides a preview of DevInfo data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.44).


Calculate User Defined Formula Wizard - Step 4 of 4 - Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet
User Defined Formula
DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet
Sector Demography
Life Expectancy
Indicator Life expectancy at birth Index
Unit Value
Decimals
Time Area ID Area Name Data Value Subgroup Source Footnotes
2002 AFRAGO Angola 14.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002 AFRBDI Burundi 15.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002 AFRBEN Benin 25.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002 AFRBFA Burkina Faso 20.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002 AFRBWA Botswana 15.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002 AFRCAF Central African Republic 14.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002 AFRCIV Côte d'Ivoire 15.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002 AFRCMR Cameroon 21.71 Total UNICEF_SOWC 2004
Data
Ready
NUM
Cancel
Back
Step 4
Next
Finish
Fig. 8.34 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

APPENDIX

Menu Bar Options

File Menu

The **File menu** is available on all the pages. It has the following sub menu options (Fig. A.1):

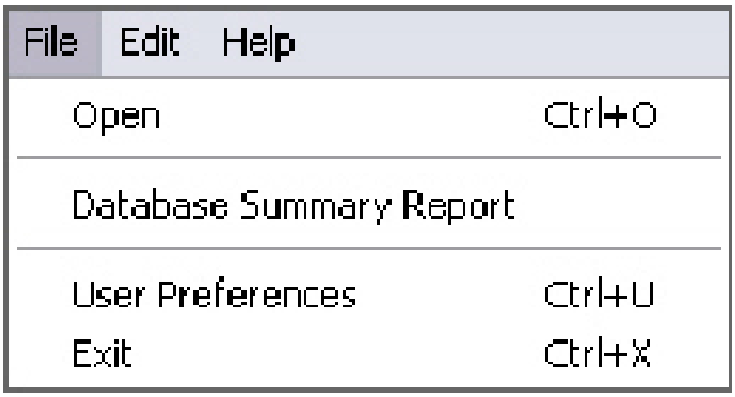


Fig. A.1 File menu

Open

You can use this option to open a database. You can open an offline database (available on the local computer) or an online database (available on the web). These options are discussed on page 16.

Database Summary Report

You can use this option to generate a comprehensive summary of the database.

It is a one-step process and provides you with useful summary documentation of the database that can be filed for future reference.

The report is generated as MS Excel workbook with worksheets for various database elements (Fig. A.2).

- Summary: Provides the following database information: Name, Date of creation and template name. It gives a total count for: data records, Indicator, Unit, Subgroup, I-U-S, Area, Time period, Source, Language, Sector, Goal, Theme, Framework, Institution, and Convention.

- Indicator: Lists all Indicators in the database. Identifies indicators that are global and have metadata.

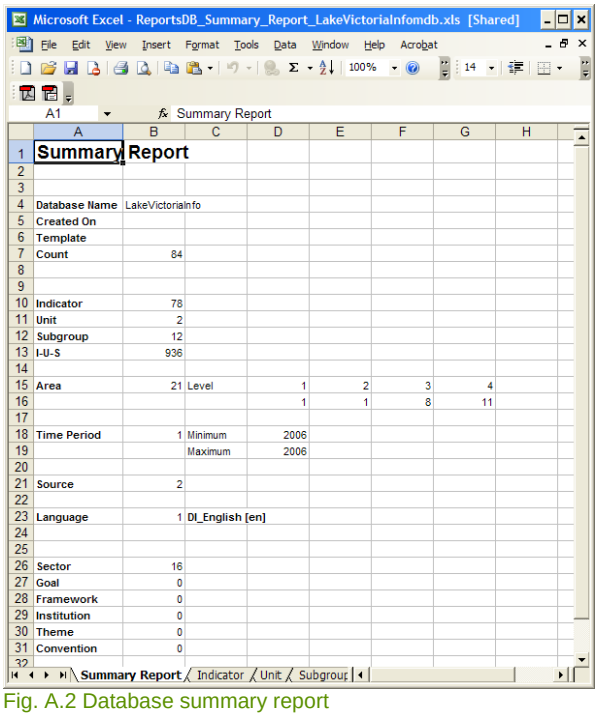


Fig. A.2 Database summary report

- Unit: Lists all Units in the database. Identifies Units that are global.
- Subgroup: Lists all subgroups. Identifies subgroups that are global.
- I-U-S: Lists all I-U-S.
- Time Period: Lists all Time Periods.
- Area: Lists all Area Names, Area IDs, shape file, Area level and level name. Identifies Areas that are global. Provides the Start Date and End Date for each shape file.
- Sector: Lists Sectors and associated sub sectors, and linked I-U-S combinations.
- Goal: Lists the Goal tree and I-U-S combinations associated to the lowest level of each node.
- Framework: List of the levels in the Framework and I-U-S combinations associated at each level.
- Institution: Lists Institutions in the Framework and I-U-S combinations associated at each level.
- Theme: Lists Themes in the Framework and I-U-S combinations associated to each level.
- Convention: Lists levels in the Convention and I-U-S combinations associated to each level.
- Source: Lists Source tree and I-U-S combinations associated to the source.

- Template Log: Log of action taken on the template with Date and Time stamp. Identifies the user.

- Database Log: Log of actions taken on the database with Date and Time stamp. Identifies the user.

User Preferences

You can modify the display of DI 5.0 User Preferences window.
Note that there are six tabs in User Preference (Fig. A.3).

Tip
To prevent pagination, uncheck the Paging- Lines per Page check box in the general tab of user preferences window.

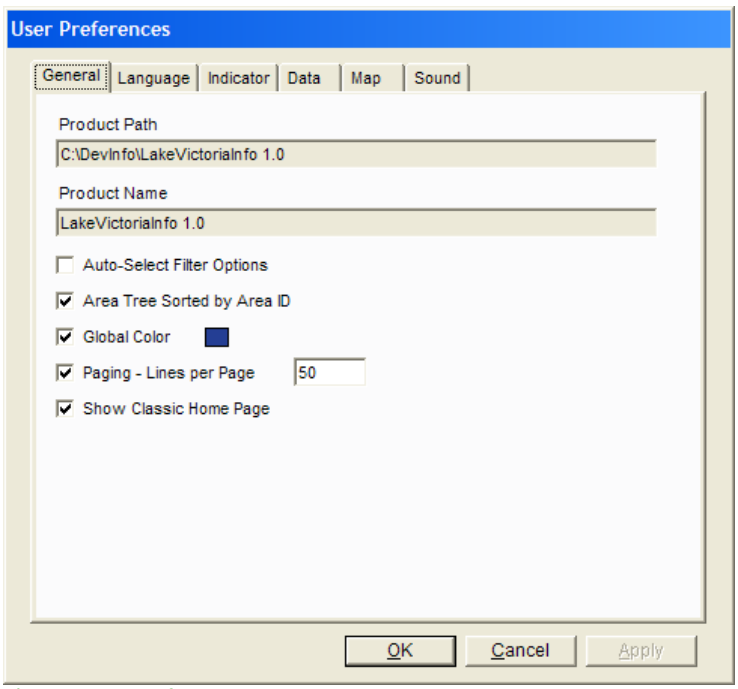


Fig. A.3 User Preferences

General

Product Path: Displays the path of application root folder. It cannot be modified.

Product Name: Displays product name as it appears in the icon label. As with the product path, you can only view it without modifying.

Auto-Select Filter Option: Check the box to automatically select the Filter option. If the box is unchecked, the program will prompt you to manually specify the filter options every time you use the Auto- Select utility.

Area Tree Sorted by Area ID: Check the box to set Area ID as default sort option for the area tree.

Global Color: Check the box to assign a different color to the global items. Click on the color tab to open the color palette and assign a different color.

Click **OK** to apply the changes and exit the properties window.

Click **Apply** to save the changes and continue with the properties window.

Click **Cancel** to discard changes and exit properties window.

Language

In the language tab, you can change the style settings of the interface strings (Fig. A.4).

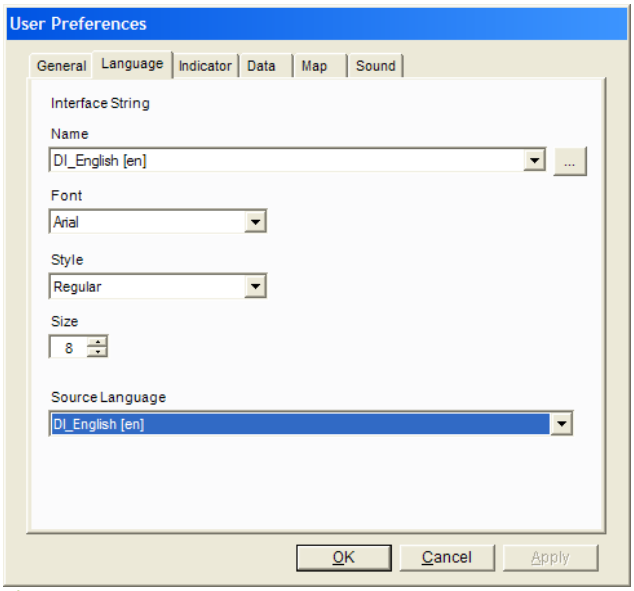


Fig. A.4 Language

UrbanInfo 2.0 uses English language. Therefore the Name and Source language box have only English language choice.

Click on the **Font** box to choose the desired font from the dropdown list.

Click on **Style** box to choose the desired style from the drop-down list.

Click on **Size** box to scroll through and apply from available font sizes.

Indicator

The Indicator tab lets you select the viewing options for Indicator Classifications. There are seven types in which indicators are classified.

Notice that there are two sets of icons—radio buttons to the extreme left and check boxes to the left of the items (Fig. A.5).

Click the radio button to the left of the ICs to set it as the default view.

Check boxes to the left of the ICs to display each item. Uncheck to hide. The classification by “Sector” is the default set by the program and can not be unchecked.

Note

You can choose only one of the Indicator Classifications as default view setting.

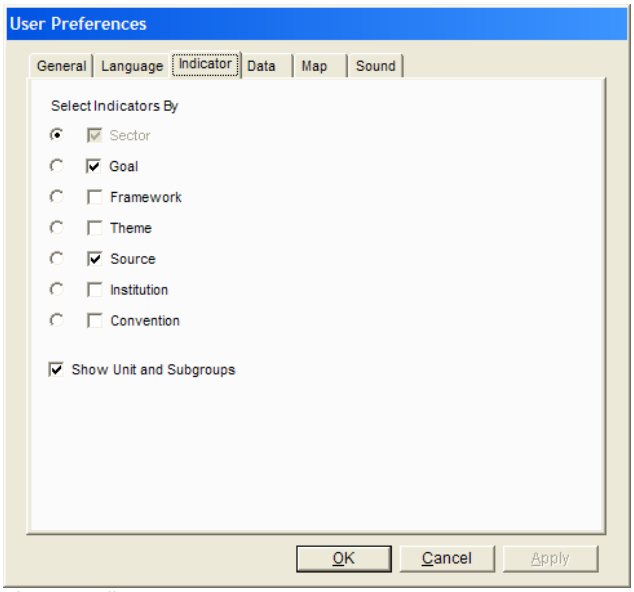


Fig. A.5 Indicator

Check the box to the left of the **Show Unit and Subgroups** item to show the Indicator-Unit-Subgroup grouping. Uncheck it to view only the Indicator.

Data

The Data tab lets you select the elements and view order in the data page of DevInfo User Module (Fig. A.6).

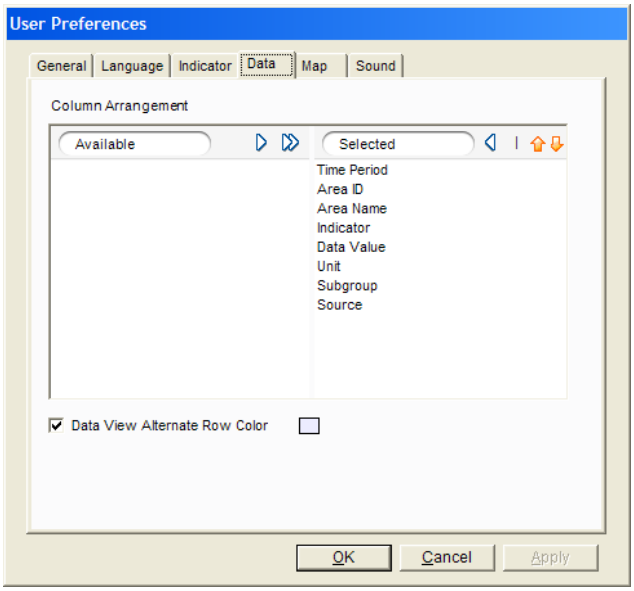


Fig. A.6 Data

To select, drag and drop elements from the Available pane to the Selected pane.

Click to change the order in which you want the elements to appear in the data entry module.

Check the **Data View Alternate Row Color** box to view the alternate rows in a different color. Click on the color tab to change the default color scheme.

Map

The Map tab lets you change the default map colors for the four default breaks of map wizard (Fig. A.7).

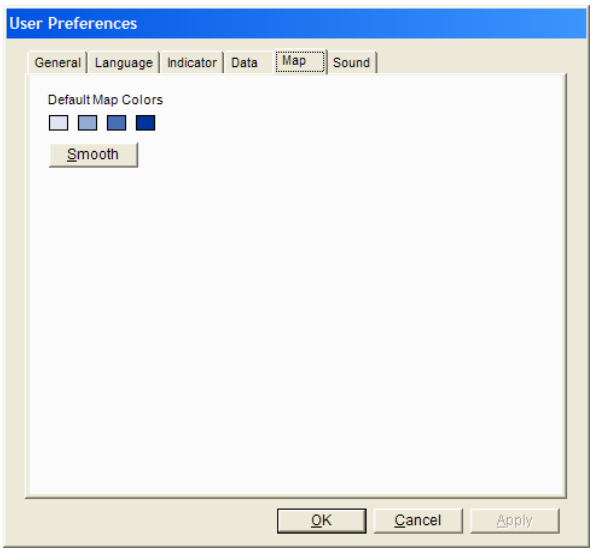


Fig. A.7 Map

Define the first and the last color and click on **Smooth** button to graduate the color shades for the middle two colors.

Sound

The Sound tab lets you choose the default sound file that plays when the DI 5.0 is active (Fig. A.8).

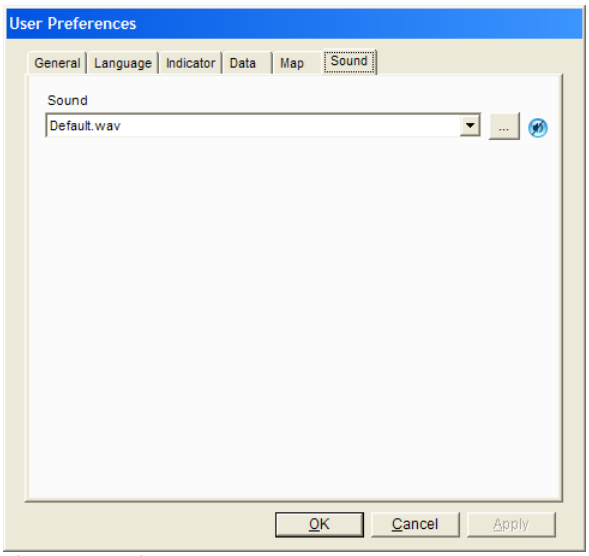


Fig. A.8 Sound

Click on the **Sound** box and choose the desired music files from the drop-down list. Click to browse for music files from other locations.

Click to enable or disable the background music.

Exit
Click on the exit button to exit DI 5.0. You can also use the keyboard shortcut mentioned to the right of the exit button.

Help Menu

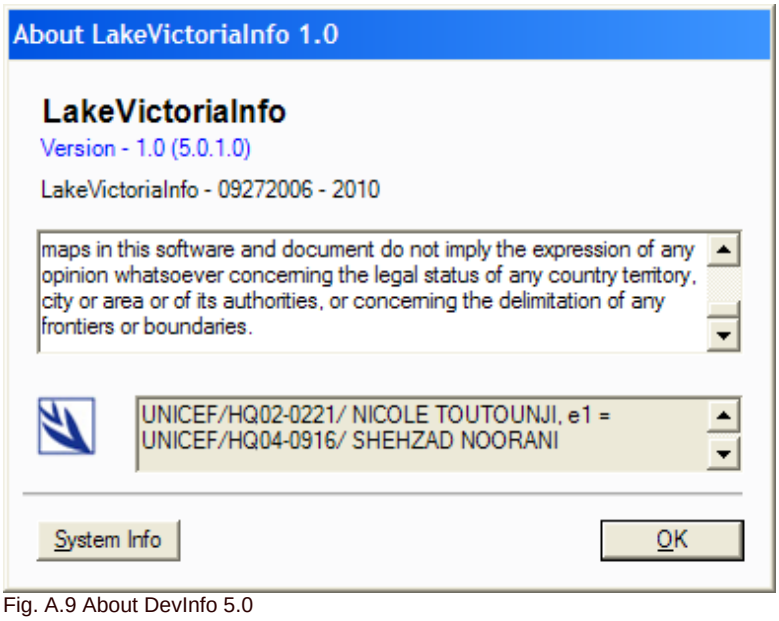
The help menu has four elements: Content, Tour, Support and About.

Support

Click **Support** to forward any queries to the online technical support of DevInfo. The default e-mail program gets activated and a new e-mail message window appears. The default e-mail id of the DevInfo technical support team appears in the "To" bar.

About

Gives you information such as Product Name, Version Name, Logo, Copyright notice and disclaimer information (Fig. A.9).


About LakeVictoriaInfo 1.0
LakeVictoriaInfo
Version - 1.0 (5.0.1.0)
LakeVictoriaInfo - 09272006 - 2010
maps in this software and document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries.
UNICEF/HQ02-0221/ NICOLE TOUTOUNJI, e1 =
UNICEF/HQ04-0916/ SHEHZAD NOORANI
System Info
OK
Fig. A.9 About DevInfo 5.0

Click **System Info** to generate a detailed report of the hardware and software setting of the computer.

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